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ABSTRACT

This report evaluates the status of certain aspects of public higher education in Colorado including educational excellence, educational access and diversity, efficiency in the delivery of education, and adequacy of resources for the delivery of education. Specific information is provided on the following: (1) American College Testing and Scholastic Aptitude Test scores of first-time freshmen; (2) performance of Colorado graduates on graduate and professional school exams; (3) completion rates; (4) average faculty salaries; (5) availability of academic programs; (6) college participation rates; (7) degree recipients by ethnicity; (8) availability of student financial aid; (9) faculty diversity; (10) student-to-faculty ratios; (11) revenue per student; (12) state appropriation per resident student; (13) tuition income received by resident and non-resident full-time equivalent students; (14) state financial aid per resident full-time equivalent student; and (15) alumni and private contributions. Recent trends are also examined in enrollments, degrees granted, state appropriations, resident and non-resident tuition revenue, and state financial aid appropriations. An appendix provides notes on sector groupings and data sources as well as definitions. (GLR)

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ED 367 240

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COLORADO COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION

SCORECARD ON COLORADO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

How the Public Higher Education System and Its Students Perform on Selected Measures

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HE 027 206

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

EDUCATIONAL VALUES AND MEASURES 6
- Educational Excellence 8
  - ACT and SAT Test Scores of First-time Freshmen 8
  - Performance of Colorado Graduates on Graduate and Professional School Exams 9
  - Completion Rates 13
  - Average Faculty Salary 17
- Educational Access and Diversity 18
  - Availability of Academic Programs 18
  - College Participation Rate 20
  - Degree Recipients by Ethnicity 23
  - Availability of Student Financial Aid 27
  - Faculty Diversity 30
- Efficiency in the Delivery of Education 32
  - Student to Faculty Ratios 32
- Adequate Resource for the Delivery of Education 34
  - Revenue per Student 34
  - State Appropriation per Resident Student 40
  - Tuition Income per Resident Full-Time Equivalent Student 42
  - Tuition Income per Non-Resident Full-Time Equivalent Student 44
  - State Financial Aid Per Resident Full-Time Equivalent 46
  - Alumni and Private Contributions 48

RECENT TRENDS 49
- Fall Headcount Student Enrollment 49
- Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student Enrollment 52
- Degrees Granted 54
- State Appropriations 56
- Resident Tuition Revenue 58
- Non-Resident Tuition Revenue 60
- State Financial Aid Appropriations 62

NOTES AND COMMENTS . . . . . A - 1
- Sector Groupings . . . . . A - 1
- Years of Data Reported . . . . . A - 1
- Definitions . . . . . A - 1
- Data Sources . . . . . A - 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This ScoreCard is the fourth an annual report of the status of certain aspects of public higher education in Colorado. It was prepared by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, with the cooperation of the six state higher education governing boards and the four local district colleges. The purpose of the ScoreCard is to provide educators, public policy makers, and the public with a measurement of the performance of Colorado college students, and the higher education system as a whole. Data is provided on students, degrees, faculty, and higher education finance. The ScoreCard uses a number of measures to evaluate the system's effectiveness in four systemwide educational values. These values are:

Educational Excellence
Educational Access and Diversity
Efficiency in the Delivery of Education
Adequate Resources for the Delivery of Education

The original ScoreCard values and measures were selected by the Governor, key legislators interested in higher education, the chief executive officers of the higher education governing boards, and the Chairman and Executive Director of the CCHE. A technical committee meets each year to review the Scorecard measures. The committee makes recommendations on the addition of and/or removal of items. One new measure, faculty productivity, was planned to be added this year. That data, however, is not currently available. It will be added to next year's Scorecard and a special report with this year's data will be distributed as soon as the faculty productivity data is available (end of February 1994).

The ScoreCard data is summarized in the following sectors:

- Public Institution Total
  - State System Summary
    - Research Universities
    - Universities & Colleges
    - Specialized Medical
    - Community Colleges
  - Local District Colleges

In addition, the Recent Trends Section of the ScoreCard provides information about recent student and financial trends. These trends provide a context for many of the findings reported in preceding pages. Notes and comments are provided at the end of the document to define terms and list sources.

A companion document that contains the measures reported in this Scorecard for each institution, is available from CCHE.

FINDINGS

Value: Educational Excellence

Excellence is a fundamental value in the public higher education system. Excellence without access, diversity, and other values is meaningless. Elements of excellence include adequately compensated faculty with high academic achievement, who have the ability to facilitate learning, and students with the ability, preparation, interest, and motivation to learn.

Measure: ACT and SAT Test Scores of First-time Freshmen
Findings:

- Average ACT scores of first-time freshmen have remained fairly constant over the last five years. In fall 1993, the average score of all Colorado students attending Colorado colleges (22.5) was higher than both the national average (20.7) and the average of all Colorado high school students who took the test (21.3).

Measure: Performance of Colorado Graduates on Graduate and Professional School Exams
Findings:

- Graduates of the University of Colorado Law School passed the Colorado Bar Examination at a higher rate than the state average, 92.0% versus 83.0% in 1993.

- Average Graduate Record Exam (GRE) scores of graduates taking the test and reporting the data are higher than the national norms for the test.

- Colorado graduates pass the Uniform CPA Examination at a higher rate than the national average.

- In 1993, Colorado graduates passed the National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses at a higher rate (93.2%) than the national average (91.2%).

- Colorado community and local district college graduates passed the National Council Licensure Examination for Practical Nurses at a higher rate (97.9%) than the national average (89.6%) in 1992.

Measure: Completion Rates
Findings:

- Graduation and/or transfer rates for students in two-year programs increased for the fall 1987 class compared to the fall 1986 class, but have declined in recent years. The graduation and/or transfer rate after three years for the fall 1989 class was 33.8%.

- The percent of four-year college and university students receiving a bachelor's degree after five years is significantly higher than the percent after four years, 44.1% compared to 18.8% for the fall 1986 class. The rate after six years is 52.7%.

Measure: Average Faculty Salaries
Findings:

- Average faculty salaries in Colorado are about 6% lower than salaries at comparable peer institutions. The differential is even greater in the Community Colleges, where the average faculty salaries were 14% below average peer salaries in 1991.

Value: Educational Access and Diversity

A value of great importance in the public higher education system is access--the opportunity to acquire the skills needed to achieve one's potential. Elements of access include financial assistance for students with insufficient resources, and geographic access to a variety of academic programs. Closely related to access is the value of ethnic diversity--equal opportunity for minorities to participate and progress through the higher education system.

Measure: Availability of Academic Programs
Findings:

- A wide variety of degrees are offered at multiple sites throughout Colorado. Associate, and baccalaureate degrees are more widely available than advanced degrees.

Measure: College Participation Rate
Findings:

- Overall participation of Colorado high school graduates in Colorado public higher education has increased over the last five years, rising from 37.7% in fall 1988, to 41.8% in fall 1992. The fall 1992 participation, however, is below the prior year levels.

- The total minority participation rate in 1992 (42.8%) is above the white rate for the first time.

Measure: Degree Recipients by Ethnicity
Findings:

- The numbers and percent of minorities receiving degrees increased between 1988-89 and 1992-93, from 12.0% to 16.8% for certificate and associate degrees, 8.6% to 10.7% for bachelor's degrees, and 5.9% to 7.7% for graduate degrees.

Measure: Availability of Student Financial Aid
Findings:

- Colorado state funding for the Colorado Student Grant Program, the Colorado Student Incentive Grant Program, the Colorado Part-Time Grant Program, and the Diversity Grant Program accounts for about 45% of all state aid in Colorado. This funding is below the national average (77%) of state grant aid for comprehensive undergraduate need-based grant programs.

- State funded need-based undergraduate aid increased by 26.0% from 1989-90 to 1992-93.

- The number of recipients of state financial aid awards increased by 20.2% between 1989-90 and 1992-93, and the average state award increased by 9.2%.

Measure: Faculty Diversity
Findings:

- The racial/ethnic diversity of faculty increased from 7.4% to 10.5% between fall 1988 and fall 1992.

Value: Efficiency in the Delivery of Education

The public higher education system must provide quality, access, and diversity within available resources in the most efficient manner possible. Elements of efficiency include the productive use of available resources. One measure of efficiency is student to faculty ratios.

Measure: Student to Faculty Ratios
Findings:

- The actual student to faculty ratios at Colorado institutions are greater than the ratios used in the funding formula, except at the Graduate II level.

- The student to faculty ratio in the Community and Local District Colleges is lower than the formula ratio. Although, the student to faculty ratios at the junior and senior levels at the Research Universities and the Universities and Colleges have decreased in recent years, they are still above the formula ratios. The Research Universities are below and the Universities and Colleges are above the student to faculty formula ratios at the Graduate I and II student level.

Value: Adequate Resources for the Delivery of Education

The public higher education system needs adequate financial resources in order to employ the faculty necessary to provide programs, to provide services and financial aid to students, and to operate the institutions. Elements of financial resources include state appropriations, tuition revenue, financial aid, and private gifts.

Measure: Revenue per Student
Findings:

- Colorado ranked 35th in 1992-93 (approximately 6% less than the national average) in state general fund plus tuition revenue per full-time equivalent student.

- Although total general fund and tuition revenue per full-time equivalent student increased 19.5% between 1988-89 and 1992-93, this increase amounted to only 2.0% in inflation-adjusted dollars.

- Between 1988-89 and 1992-93, total general fund and tuition revenue per full-time equivalent student increased in inflation-adjusted dollars at Local District Colleges (9.4%), Research Universities (6.8%), Universities and Colleges (4.4%), and Community Colleges (1.0%), but dropped in the Specialized-Medical sector (-11.70%).

- Total general fund appropriations per Colorado resident (in-state) full-time equivalent student increased by 5.5% between 1988-89 and 1992-93, but dropped by 9.9% in 1993 dollars.

- The change in total general fund appropriations per Colorado resident full-time equivalent student varied by institutional type. In inflation-adjusted dollars all sectors decreased. The drop at the Specialized-Medical (-16.0%) and Community Colleges (-14.9%) sectors, however, was much higher than the other sectors.

- Since 1988-89, tuition income per resident full-time equivalent student increased 38.0%.

- Since 1988-89, tuition income per non-resident full-time equivalent student increased 36.3%.

Measure: State Financial Aid per Resident Full-Time Equivalent Student
Findings:

- Since 1988-89, state financial aid per resident student increased 24.0%, from $224 to $277 per student.

- Since 1988-89, the state financial aid per resident student increased 5.9% in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Measure: Alumni and Private Contributions
Findings:

- Alumni and other private sources contributed almost $67 million in 1991-92, up from $51 million in 1988-89, but below the previous three years.

EDUCATIONAL VALUES AND MEASURES

This section of the ScoreCard reports on the evaluation of the Colorado system of higher education and its students on selected educational values. These values and associated measures are listed below.

Value: Educational Excellence

Excellence is a fundamental value in the public higher education system. Without excellence, access, diversity, and other values are meaningless. Elements of excellence include adequately compensated faculty with high academic achievement who have the ability to facilitate learning, and students with the ability, preparation, interest, and motivation to learn.

Measures:

- ACT and SAT test scores of first-time freshmen
- Performance of Colorado graduates on graduate and professional school exams
- Completion rates
- Average faculty salaries

Value: Educational Access and Diversity

A value of great importance in the public higher education system is access--the opportunity to acquire the skills needed to achieve one's individual potential. Elements of access include financial assistance to students with insufficient resources, and geographic access to a variety of academic programs.

Closely related to access is the value of ethnic diversity--equal opportunity for minorities to participate and progress through the higher education system.

Measures:

- Availability of academic programs
- College participation rate
- Degree recipients by ethnicity
- Availability of student financial aid
- Faculty diversity

Value: Efficiency in the Delivery of Education

The public higher education system must provide quality, access, and diversity within available resources in the most efficient manner possible. Elements of efficiency include the productive use of available resources. One measure of efficiency is student to faculty ratios.

Measures:

- Student to faculty ratios

Value: **Adequate Resources for the Delivery of Education**

The public higher education systems needs adequate financial resources to employ the faculty necessary to provide programs, to provide services and financial aid to students, and to operate the institutions. Elements of financial resources include revenue per student, state financial aid appropriations, and private gifts. In addition, tables providing tuition income per resident and non-resident student have been included under the revenue per student measure.

Measures:

- Revenue per student
- State financial aid appropriations per resident full-time equivalent student
- Alumni and private contributions

Value: **Educational Excellence**

Measure: **ACT and SAT Test Scores of First-time Freshmen**

Explanation: ACT and SAT scores of first-time freshmen indicate the academic readiness of students to perform college level work. Data is shown for all first-time freshmen who graduated from high school in the previous school year, and who enrolled at one of the twelve four-year colleges and universities from fall 1989 through fall 1993. Applicant data is not collected from community colleges. Averages are shown for both Colorado resident (in-state) and non-resident (out-of-state) students. Colorado and national norms are provided to indicate how the average scores compare.

Findings:

- Enrolled in-state students have lower scores than out-of-state students. The difference between in-state and out-of-state students is approximately 2 points on the ACT and 100 points on the SAT.
- Scores have not changed significantly over the last five years.
- Colorado residents that enroll in-state have higher ACT and lower SAT averages than the state norm. This is probably because the SAT is primarily taken by students who intend to enroll in colleges in other states. In contrast, out-of-state students have much higher average scores on both the ACT and SAT tests than the national norms.

State and National Norms

		1989 HS Grads	1990 HS Grads	1991 HS Grads	1992 HS Grads	1993 HS Grads
Colorado	ACT Average	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3
	SAT Average	971	966	969	960	963
National	ACT Average	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7
	SAT Average	903	900	896	899	902

Average ACT and SAT Scores for First-Time Enrolled Freshmen

		Fall 1989	Fall 1990	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993
Public Institution Total						
In-state	ACT	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.5
	SAT	908	908	903	909	908
Out-of-State	ACT	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.6	24.7
	SAT	1,000	996	992	1,001	1,009
Research Universities						
In-state	ACT	25.0	25.2	24.7	24.9	24.9
	SAT	1,008	1,023	1,006	1,015	1,013
Out-of-State	ACT	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.9
	SAT	1,048	1,046	1,049	1,054	1,067
Universities and Colleges						
In-state	ACT	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.8
	SAT	835	831	829	836	838
Out-of-State	ACT	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.8
	SAT	861	860	860	857	882

Measure: **Performance of Colorado Graduates on Graduate and Professional School Exams**

Explanation: Performance of Colorado graduates on graduate and professional school exams is a measure of the academic outcome of education provided by colleges and universities. The following tables report the most recent available Graduate Record, Colorado Bar, CPA, Registered Nurses, and Practical Nurses exam data. National average data are also reported when available for comparison.

Findings:

- University of Colorado graduates had a higher passing percentage (92.0%) on the July 1993 Colorado Bar Examination than the average of all candidates (83.0%).
- Average GRE scores from 1988-89 to 1991-92 of Colorado graduates were generally higher than the national average. The one exception was the quantitative score in 1991-92.
- Colorado graduates who were first time candidates on the uniform CPA examination exceeded the national average for each of the exam areas.
- Colorado graduates had a higher passing percentage than the national average on the Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses in 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993.
- Community and Local District College graduates had a higher passing percentage than the national average on the Licensure Examination for Practical Nurses in 1990, 1991, and 1992.

Colorado Bar Examination
Pass/Fail Rates for
First Time Candidates

Law School	Exam Date	# Candidates	% Passing
University of Colorado	July 1991	112	90.2
	July 1992	117	94.0
	July 1993	113	92.0
All Candidates	July 1991	493	83.8
	July 1992	540	86.7
	July 1993	574	83.0

SOURCE: Statistical Information Reports, State Board of Examiners

GRE Data Reported by Colorado Graduates

	Year	# Examinees	General Test		
			Verbal	Quantitative	Analytical
National Norms	1988-89	...	496	559	552
	1989-90	...	497	562	555
	1990-91	...	500	572	562
	1991-92	...	499	571	563
State System Summary[1]	1988-89	739	518	586	581
	1989-90	997	509	573	579
	1990-91	1,136	512	576	580
	1991-92	1,223	503	562	567
Research Universities	1988-89	589	523	596	593
	1989-90	794	516	592	594
	1990-91	889	518	591	592
	1991-92	813	514	585	588
Universities and Colleges	1988-89	150	498	544	534
	1989-90	203	480	497	518
	1990-91	247	490	521	536
	1991-92	410	480	518	526

SOURCE: GRE Undergraduate Institution Summary Statistics Reports

[1]The reported data is not necessarily representative of students that took the GRE or graduates of a particular school. Some students do not report their undergraduate institution when taking the GRE test, therefore, the data reported do not include all students graduating from Colorado public institutions that took the GRE in the referenced year. Data not available for: ASC - 89, 90, 91 or 92; Mesa - 89, 90 or 91; Metro - 89, 91 or 92; UCD - 90; and WSC - 89, 90, or 91.

Uniform CPA Examination
First Time Candidates

	Year	# Candidates	Percent Passing			
			Auditing	Law	Theory	Practice
National Average	1988	48,634	30.2	31.6	32.9	34.7
	1989	51,504	29.7	29.9	33.0	32.9
	1990	47,807	29.4	30.5	31.6	31.5
	1991	53,763	28.5	28.8	32.4	31.7
	1992	64,255	32.8	34.7	33.2	34.1
State System Summary	1988	432	34.4	41.7	38.6	43.3
	1989	466	34.2	39.4	42.6	43.1
	1990	447	31.6	34.1	36.8	35.5
	1991	545	35.3	37.9	40.3	36.1
	1992	762	37.8	40.5	39.3	41.9
Research Univ.	1988	148	40.7	48.7	44.4	51.6
	1989	176	37.0	42.0	45.3	47.7
	1990	166	35.3	41.4	39.8	34.2
	1991	184	43.3	47.2	49.2	40.7
	1992	296	42.7	43.7	41.3	44.0
Univ./Colleges	1988	284	31.1	38.0	35.5	38.9
	1989	290	32.6	37.9	41.0	40.3
	1990	281	29.4	29.8	35.1	36.3
	1991	361	31.2	33.1	35.7	33.8
	1992	466	34.7	38.5	38.1	40.5

SOURCE: CPA Candidate Performance on the Uniform CPA Examination, National Association of State Boards of Accountancy

National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses
First Time Candidates

	Year	# Candidates	% Passing
National Average	1990	65,997	90.7
	1991	72,479	91.2
	1992	81,450	92.4
	1993	86,074	91.2
State System Summary	1990	598	93.0
	1991	689	92.9
	1992	707	94.6
	1993	779	93.2
Univ./Colleges	1990	124	96.8
	1991	150	94.0
	1992	188	93.1
	1993	204	91.7
Specialized Medical	1990	106	90.6
	1991	108	89.8
	1992	109	94.5
	1993	467	92.9
Community Colleges	1990	368	92.4
	1991	431	93.3
	1992	410	95.4
	1993	108	97.2

SOURCE: National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses Summary Reports.

National Council Licensure Examination for Practical Nurses
First Time Candidates

	Year	# Candidates	% Passing
National Average	1990	42,191	88.0
	1991	46,949	87.9
	1992	49,134	89.6
Public Total	1990	250	96.4
	1991	268	96.6
	1992	328	97.9
Community Colleges	1990	229	96.9
	1991	246	96.3
	1992	307	98.0
Local District Colleges	1990	21	90.5
	1991	22	100.0
	1992	21	95.2

SOURCE: National Council Licensure Examination for Practical Nurses Summary Reports.

Measure: **Completion Rates**

Explanation: Completion of a degree after a set period of time is one measure of academic performance.

Two-Year Programs:

The first table reports the percentages of Colorado students starting full-time in a public two-year program who complete a two-year degree or certificate at any Colorado institution, or who transfer to a Colorado four-year college or university, after two through six years. Data is reported for the classes starting in fall 1986 through fall 1989. The percentage of students who complete a degree or certificate and/or transfer is shown. For example, of the 3,087 students starting as full-time students in the fall 1986 class[1], 22.6% had graduated and/or transferred after two years. 38.1% had graduated and/or transferred after six years.

Findings:

- Approximately 9% more students complete a degree or certificate or transfer after three years (about 35%) compared to after two years (about 26%). There are relatively few additional graduates and/or transfers after three years (38.1% after six years) for the class of 86.
- The percentages of students completing a degree and/or transferring after 3 years are higher for the fall 1987 class compared to the fall 1986 class, but those rates dropped for the fall 1988 and fall 1989 classes.
- For the class of 1989, the Black and Hispanic groups had a lower two-year completion and/or transfer rates than whites after 3 years, however, the Asian and Native American groups were above the rate for whites.
- Approximately 48% of local district colleges students complete/transfer after three years, compared to 32% of students at state system schools.

Percent Receiving a Two-Year Degree or Certificate and/or Transferring for In-State, Degree-Seeking Students Enrolling Full-Time in Their First Term at Institutions with Two-Year Programs

Ethnicity	Fall	Size of Class	Results After: 2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years
Public Institution Total							
Total	86	3,087	22.6	31.0	34.2	36.9	38.1
	87	4,174	28.7	37.9	40.9	42.9	43.8
	88	4,469	27.8	37.0	40.3	41.8	
	89	5,717	25.2	33.8	36.7		

[1]Data for Colorado Mountain College, Morgan Community College, Northeastern Junior College, and Trinidad State Junior College was not available for the fall 1986 class. All state system community colleges are represented in the fall 1987 data.

Ethnicity	Fall	Size of Class	Results After: 2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years
State System Summary							
Black	86	113	8.0	13.3	12.4	18.6	18.6
	87	143	11.2	19.6	21.7	23.1	23.8
	88	141	15.6	22.7	27.7	28.4	
	89	191	16.2	21.5	23.6		
Nat Amer	86	40	22.5	25.0	27.5	35.0	37.5
	87	51	17.6	31.4	29.4	35.3	35.3
	88	55	18.2	25.5	27.3	27.3	
	89	67	14.9	37.3	37.3		
Asian	86	91	13.2	22.0	30.8	30.8	33.0
	87	80	18.8	32.5	37.5	40.0	43.8
	88	75	29.3	40.0	44.0	44.0	
	89	112	33.0	39.3	42.9		
Hispanic	86	374	17.1	24.1	26.7	28.3	28.3
	87	484	19.4	24.8	27.7	30.6	31.4
	88	616	23.5	31.8	33.9	35.2	
	89	773	17.6	23.7	25.7		
White	86	2,079	22.7	30.3	33.5	36.3	37.5
	87	2,349	26.7	36.9	40.2	42.3	43.1
	88	2,466	25.3	34.4	38.3	40.1	
	89	3,263	23.7	32.9	35.9		
Total	86	2,697	20.9	28.3	31.5	34.2	35.3
	87	3,107	24.5	34.0	37.2	39.4	40.3
	88	3,353	24.5	33.4	37.0	38.6	
	89	4,406	22.4	31.0	33.8		
Local District Colleges							
Black	86	7	14.3	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1
	87	26	15.4	26.9	30.8	30.8	34.6
	88	17	35.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	
	89	18	16.7	22.2	27.8		
Nat Amer	86	5	20.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
	87	7	14.3	14.3	14.3	28.6	28.6
	88	15	33.3	46.7	60.0	60.0	
	89	22	31.8	54.5	54.5		
Asian	86	5	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
	87	7	42.9	42.9	57.1	57.1	57.1
	88	10	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
	89	9	33.3	44.4	44.4		
Hispanic	86	62	19.4	30.6	32.3	35.5	33.9
	87	66	19.7	31.8	33.3	34.8	36.4
	88	114	26.3	32.5	36.0	37.7	
	89	140	17.9	22.9	27.1		
White	86	311	37.6	53.7	57.6	59.5	62.4
	87	961	43.2	51.5	54.0	55.2	55.7
	88	960	39.0	50.0	51.9	53.1	
	89	1,122	36.9	46.0	49.0		
Total	86	390	34.1	49.7	53.1	55.1	57.2
	87	1,067	40.9	49.4	51.9	53.1	53.8
	88	1,116	37.5	47.8	50.0	51.3	
	89	1,311	34.5	43.3	46.5		

Four-Year Programs:

The table on the following page reports the percentages of students starting full-time in a degree program at a four-year college or university who complete a baccalaureate degree at any Colorado public institution after four, five, or six years. Currently available data allows the class starting in fall 1989 to be tracked for four years.

Findings:

- More students take five years than four years to complete a baccalaureate degree. Of students who enrolled in fall 1986, 18.8% completed after four years, and 44.1% completed after five years. After six years, 52.7% had graduated.

- The four-year graduation rate decreased for each class, from 18.8 to 16.1.

- Students in the Research University Sector are much more likely to graduate after four, five, or six years than students in the University and College Sector. Of the fall 1986 class, 67.3% of the Research University students graduated after six years, compared to 40.2% in the Universities and Colleges.

- In both institutional sectors, ethnic minority students are less likely than White students to complete their degree after four, five or six years. This difference is greatest for Black students, who are only half as likely to graduate after six years in the Research University Sector (37.5% vs. 69.3%) and one third as likely in the University and College Sector (15.8% vs. 42.4%) for the class of 1986.

Percents Receiving a Four-Year Degree for In-State, Degree-Seeking Freshmen Enrolling Full-Time in Their First Term at Colorado Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Ethnicity	Fall	Size of Class	Results After: 4 Years	5 Years	6 Years
State System Summary					
Total	86	9,047	18.8	44.1	52.7
	87	9,871	17.4	42.6	52.0
	88	10,192	17.0	43.3	
	89	10,080	16.1		

Ethnicity	Fall	Size of Class	Results After: 4 Years	5 Years	6 Years
Research Universities					
Black	86	80	8.8	30.0	37.5
	87	99	4.0	24.2	43.9
	88	118	5.1	26.3	
	89	107	11.2		
Nat Amer	86	29	10.3	34.5	35.7
	87	22	31.8	63.6	68.2
	88	41	7.3	34.1	
	89	34	5.9		
Asian	86	172	30.2	59.3	67.4
	87	211	24.2	54.8	63.3
	88	232	19.8	53.0	
	89	209	21.1		
Hispanic	86	270	16.3	43.7	52.6
	87	293	14.7	41.3	52.7
	88	336	13.7	42.3	
	89	326	10.7		
White	86	3,617	27.3	61.3	69.3
	87	3,653	27.1	61.5	70.1
	88	3,673	25.9	62.0	
	89	3,488	26.7		
Total	86	4,168	26.2	59.3	67.3
	87	4,278	25.6	58.9	68.0
	88	4,400	23.9	58.8	
	89	4,164	24.6		
Universities and Colleges					
Black	86	120	4.2	11.7	15.8
	87	117	2.6	14.5	23.9
	88	141	8.5	17.0	
	89	168	6.5		
Nat Amer	86	50	6.0	20.0	30.0
	87	50	8.0	26.0	28.6
	88	49	6.1	26.5	
	89	61	4.9		
Asian	86	120	10.8	27.5	34.2
	87	115	6.1	27.8	38.3
	88	139	7.2	23.0	
	89	151	5.3		
Hispanic	86	485	7.8	22.7	30.4
	87	580	8.1	21.6	30.5
	88	643	5.6	20.2	
	89	715	6.6		
White	86	4,104	13.4	33.0	42.4
	87	4,731	11.9	31.6	41.5
	88	4,820	12.9	33.8	
	89	4,821	10.9		
Total	86	4,879	12.5	31.2	40.2
	87	5,593	11.2	30.1	39.8
	88	5,792	11.8	31.6	
	89	5,916	10.0		

Measure: **Average Faculty Salary**

Explanation: Average faculty salary data indicates how Colorado colleges compare with other colleges in faculty compensation. The following table displays average salaries of full-time faculty as compared to the average full-time faculty salaries at peer institutions[1]. Sector, state system, and public institution means are weighted averages (weighted by number of full-time faculty reported).

Findings:

- Statewide, average full-time faculty salaries at Colorado colleges are below the average salaries of their peer institutions. On average in 1990-91, faculty at Research Universities received 98% of their peer salaries ($48,832 vs. $49,616), while faculty at Universities and Colleges received 93% of their peer salaries ($38,273 vs. $41,373). Community College faculty received 86% of their peer salaries ($29,657 vs. $34,431), and faculty at Local District Colleges received 87% of their peer salaries ($29,927 vs. $34,431).

- On average in 1990-91, full-time faculty at Research Universities earned $10,600 more than full-time faculty at Universities and Colleges, while full-time Community College faculty earned about $8,600 less than full-time faculty at Universities and Colleges.

Comparison of Salaries of Full-Time Faculty[2]

	Weighted Average of Peer Salaries	Weighted Average of Campus Salaries	Index
Public Institution Total 1990	$41,667	$39,056	.94
1991	$43,488	$41,051	.94
State System Summary 1990	$41,613	$39,109	.94
1991	$44,035	$41,722	.95
Research Universities 1990	$47,868	$46,390	.97
1991	$49,616	$48,832	.98
Universities & Colleges 1990	$39,455	$36,305	.92
1991	$41,373	$38,273	.93
Community Colleges 1990	$32,086	$27,918	.87
1991	$34,431	$29,657	.86
Local District Colleges 1990	$32,086	$28,242	.88
1991	$34,431	$29,927	.87

[1]The peers are all United States institutions with the same Carnegie classification. The Carnegie classification of higher education institutions groups American colleges and universities on the basis of their missions and educational functions.

[2]Comparative salary data for the Specialized-Medical group are not available at this time.

Value: **Educational Access and Diversity**

Measure: **Availability of Academic Programs**

Explanation: The availability of academic programs indicates the accessibility of educational opportunities available to Colorado students. The following maps show the location of public higher education degree programs by level and the population density of the counties. Coursework that does not lead to a complete program is also offered at a variety of sites throughout the state and via telecommunications.

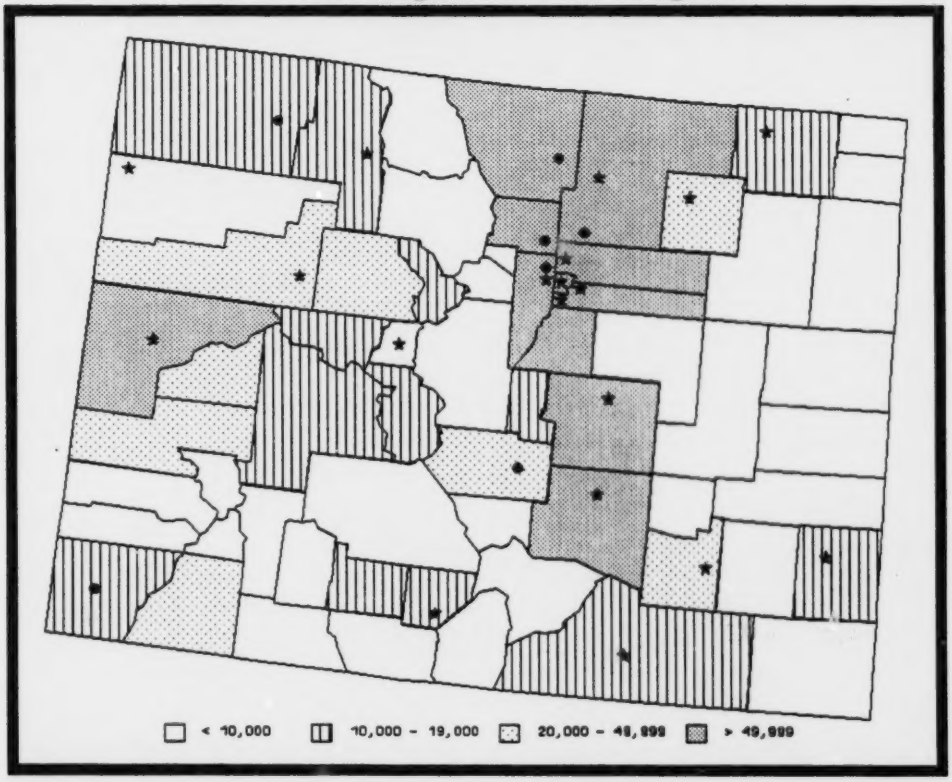
Findings:

- Associate degrees are offered by 17 institutions[1] at 26 locations.
- Thirteen institutions offer undergraduate degrees at 18 sites.
- Graduate level programs are provided by nine institutions. Those programs are offered at 23 locations, however, only a limited number of programs are offered off the nine campuses.

Location of Public Higher Education Degree Programs and Population

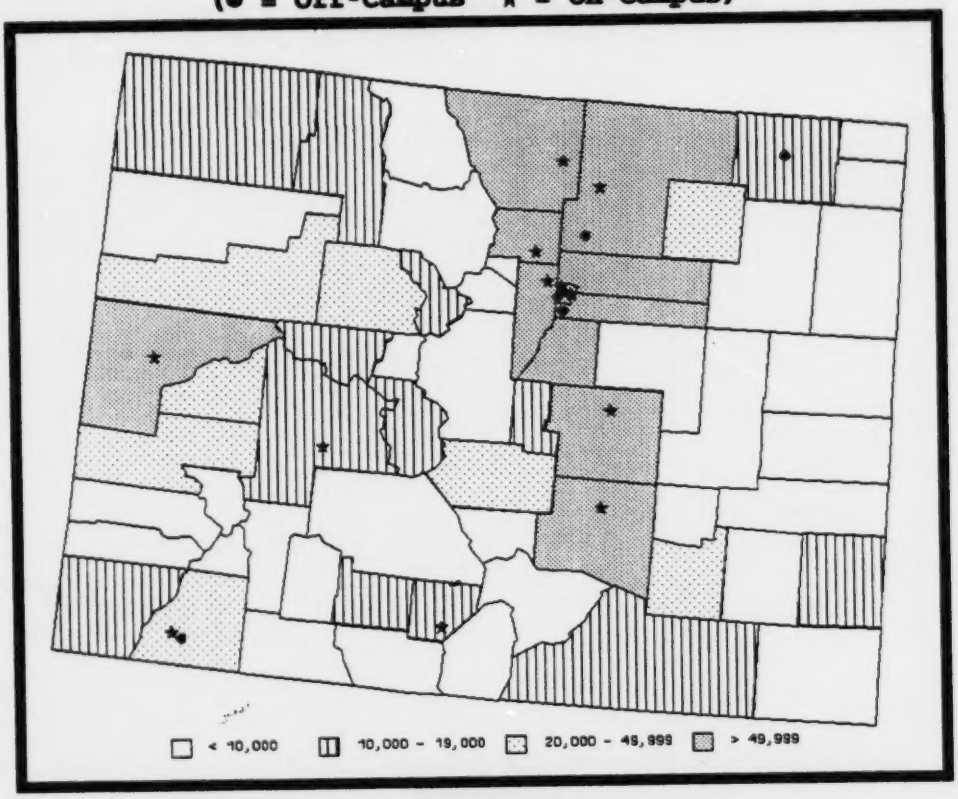
Associate

(● = Off-Campus ★ = On-Campus)

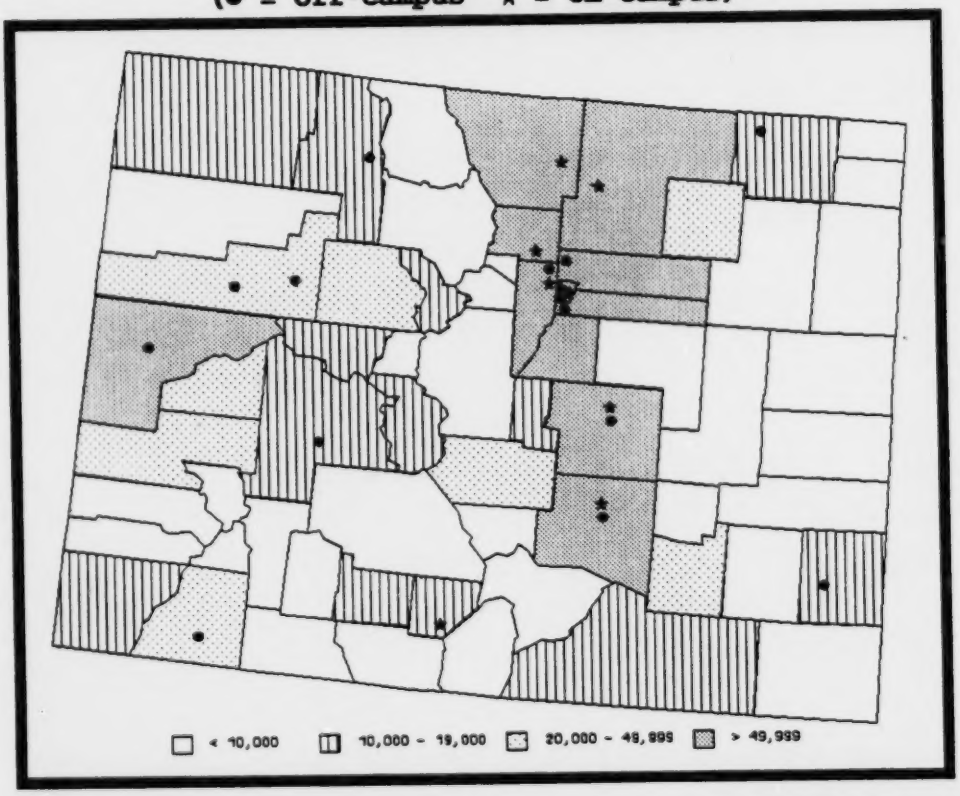


[1] Colorado Mountain College has three main campuses.

Baccalaureate
(● = Off-Campus ★ = On-Campus)



Graduate
(● = Off-Campus ★ = On-Campus)



Measure: **College Participation Rate**

Explanation: First-time students as a percent of high school graduates is a measure of college participation rate. The following two tables present the number of high school graduates by ethnicity for FY 1987-88 through FY 1991-92, and the percent of these graduates enrolling in a Colorado public college or university the following fall. Enrollment includes all high school students that attend a higher education institution (whether or not they are seeking a degree) in the fall following high school graduation.

Findings:

- Overall participation in Colorado public colleges increased between fall 1988 and fall 1992, from 37.7% to 41.8%. Although this increase is significant, the fall 1992 rate is less than the highest participation rate, 44%, that occurred in fall 1991. (Note: This does not include Colorado high school graduates that go to college out of state, attend a private college or university in Colorado, or delay college enrollment for one or more semesters after graduating from high school.)

- Participation differs among racial/ethnic groups. Participation of Hispanics, for example, increased each year from 1987 to 1991, but dropped in 1992. The participation of each of the other groups was more erratic during the five year period. While the fall 1992 participation rate for minorities in total is below the fall 1991 level, it exceeds the White rate for the first time ever. The Black group were the only race/ethnic group to increase between fall 1991 and fall 1992.

- The increase in participation rates differs among institutional types. Overall, the participation rate during the five year period decreased at the Research Universities (12.0% to 11.2%), and increased at the Universities and Colleges, Community Colleges, and Local District Colleges. In fact, most of the overall increase in participation is due to the increase at state system community colleges. The rates for all sectors in 1992 were below 1991 levels.

High School Graduates by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
Black	1,426	1,507	1,387	1,386	1,286
Nat Amer	185	203	200	195	222
Asian	787	791	874	834	915
Hispanic	4,102	4,116	4,016	4,066	4,094
Minority Total	6,500	6,617	6,477	6,481	6,517
White	29,477	28,903	26,490	24,812	24,542
Total	35,977	35,520	32,967	31,293	31,059

Participation Rate of First-Time In-State Students Who Graduated from High School in Previous Year

Ethnicity	Fall 88	Fall 89	Fall 90	Fall 91	Fall 92
Public Institution Total					
Black	24.8%	23.6%	28.7%	31.5%	32.8%
Nat Amer	55.1%	48.8%	60.0%	64.1%	48.6%
Asian	52.0%	48.9%	49.0%	61.3%	59.5%
Hispanic	31.4%	33.4%	40.1%	42.3%	41.9%
Minority Total	33.1%	33.5%	39.5%	43.1%	42.8%
White	38.8%	40.6%	41.5%	44.2%	41.6%
Total	37.7%	39.3%	41.1%	44.0%	41.8%
State System Summary					
Black	23.8%	22.9%	27.7%	30.2%	31.6%
Nat Amer	50.8%	43.8%	53.5%	55.4%	43.2%
Asian	51.1%	48.4%	48.3%	60.2%	58.0%
Hispanic	29.5%	31.3%	37.1%	38.7%	38.4%
Minority Total	31.5%	31.8%	37.1%	40.1%	40.0%
White	35.5%	36.8%	36.9%	39.7%	37.5%
Total	34.8%	35.9%	36.9%	39.8%	38.0%
Research Universities					
Black	7.9%	6.8%	8.0%	7.4%	5.3%
Nat Amer	15.7%	10.8%	14.5%	11.3%	12.2%
Asian	27.4%	25.5%	25.4%	28.7%	26.1%
Hispanic	7.4%	7.2%	7.9%	8.7%	7.4%
Minority Total	10.2%	9.4%	10.5%	11.1%	9.8%
White	12.4%	12.1%	11.3%	11.9%	11.6%
Total	12.0%	11.6%	11.1%	11.8%	11.2%

Ethnicity	Fall 88	Fall 89	Fall 90	Fall 91	Fall 92
Universities and Colleges					
Black	9.1%	9.9%	10.2%	10.3%	13.0%
Nat Amer	21.1%	18.2%	20.0%	21.5%	11.7%
Asian	15.2%	14.0%	14.0%	19.4%	21.4%
Hispanic	14.3%	15.6%	17.4%	16.8%	17.6%
Minority Total	13.4%	14.2%	15.5%	15.9%	17.0%
White	16.6%	16.6%	16.9%	17.4%	16.9%
Total	16.0%	16.2%	16.6%	17.1%	17.0%
Community Colleges					
Black	6.8%	6.2%	9.4%	12.5%	13.3%
Nat Amer	14.1%	14.8%	19.0%	22.6%	19.4%
Asian	8.4%	8.8%	8.9%	12.1%	10.5%
Hispanic	7.8%	8.5%	11.8%	13.2%	13.3%
Minority Total	7.8%	8.2%	11.1%	13.2%	13.1%
White	6.4%	8.1%	8.7%	10.3%	9.0%
Total	6.7%	8.1%	9.2%	10.9%	9.8%
Local District Colleges					
Black	.9%	.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%
Nat Amer	4.3%	4.9%	6.5%	8.7%	5.4%
Asian	.9%	.5%	.7%	1.1%	1.4%
Hispanic	1.9%	2.1%	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Minority Total	1.6%	1.7%	2.4%	2.9%	2.9%
White	3.3%	3.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.1%
Total	3.0%	3.4%	4.2%	4.2%	3.8%

SOURCE: SURDS Enrollment Files and CDE Records CCHE

Measure: **Degree Recipients by Ethnicity**

Explanation: Graduation rates by ethnicity indicate whether access to college is available for all students, regardless of ethnicity. The following table lists the number of graduates by degree level and ethnicity over the last five years.

Findings:

- The number of minority graduates increased at all degree levels between 1988-89 and 1992-93. The number of baccalaureate degrees awarded to minorities increased by 547, while certificate/associate and graduate degrees increased by 503 and 151, respectively.
- Minorities received a higher proportion of certificate and associate degrees (16.8%) in 1992-93 than baccalaureate (10.7%) or graduate (7.7%) degrees.
- The number and percentage share of degrees earned by minorities increased at each degree level in 1992-93.

Ethnicity of Graduates

Degree Level	Ethnicity	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93
Public Institution Total						
Cert/Assoc	Total Graduates	5,746	6,061	6,315	6,872	7,094
	Total Minorities	688	901	1,014	1,063	1,191
	Minority	12.0%	14.9%	16.1%	15.5%	16.8%
	Black	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	4.1%
	Native American	.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%
	Asian	1.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
	Hispanic	7.7%	9.2%	10.5%	10.0%	9.8%
	Non-Resident Alien	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%
	White/Unknown	85.5%	83.2%	82.1%	82.4%	81.1%
Bachelor	Total Graduates	13,292	14,126	14,189	14,870	15,877
	Total Minorities	1,146	1,298	1,389	1,455	1,693
	Minority	8.6%	9.2%	9.8%	9.8%	10.7%
	Black	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%
	Native American	.6%	.7%	.7%	.7%	.8%
	Asian	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%
	Hispanic	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%	5.4%
	Non-Resident Alien	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
	White/Unknown	89.5%	89.3%	88.8%	88.9%	87.9%
Graduate	Total Graduates	4,775	4,884	4,929	5,275	5,662
	Total Minorities	283	296	319	365	434
	Minority	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	6.9%	7.7%
	Black	.8%	.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
	Native American	.5%	.5%	.5%	.5%	.6%
	Asian	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.3%	2.2%
	Hispanic	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	3.6%
	Non-Resident Alien	8.9%	10.6%	10.2%	10.6%	11.1%
	White/Unknown	85.2%	83.3%	83.3%	82.5%	81.3%

Ethnicity of Graduates

Degree Level	Ethnicity	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93
State System Summary						
Cert/Assoc	Total Graduates	4,443	4,646	4,918	5,325	5,555
	Total Minorities	609	813	905	949	1,050
	Minority	13.7%	17.5%	18.4%	17.8%	18.9%
	Black	2.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	5.1%
	Native American	.9%	1.2%	.9%	1.1%	1.4%
	Asian	1.3%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
	Hispanic	8.8%	10.6%	11.9%	11.3%	10.7%
	Non-Resident Alien	3.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%
	White/Unknown	83.1%	80.2%	79.5%	79.6%	78.5%
Bachelor	Total Graduates	13,292	14,126	14,189	14,870	15,877
	Total Minorities	1,146	1,298	1,389	1,455	1,693
	Minority	8.6%	9.2%	9.8%	9.8%	10.7%
	Black	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%
	Native American	.6%	.7%	.7%	.7%	.8%
	Asian	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%
	Hispanic	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%	5.4%
	Non-Resident Alien	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
	White/Unknown	89.5%	89.3%	88.8%	88.9%	87.9%
Graduate	Total Graduates	4,775	4,884	4,929	5,275	5,662
	Total Minorities	283	296	319	365	434
	Minority	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	6.9%	7.7%
	Black	.8%	.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
	Native American	.5%	.5%	.5%	.5%	.6%
	Asian	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.3%	2.2%
	Hispanic	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	3.6%
	Non-Resident Alien	8.9%	10.6%	10.2%	10.6%	11.1%
	White/Unknown	85.2%	83.3%	83.3%	82.5%	81.3%
Research Universities						
Bachelor	Total Graduates	6,801	7,295	7,352	7,649	8,161
	Total Minorities	435	492	559	590	721
	Minority	6.4%	6.7%	7.6%	7.7%	8.8%
	Black	.8%	1.1%	1.2%	.9%	1.4%
	Native American	.4%	.3%	.5%	.4%	.4%
	Asian	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%
	Hispanic	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.4%	3.8%
	Non-Resident Alien	2.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%
	White/Unknown	91.0%	91.6%	90.9%	91.0%	89.7%
Graduate	Total Graduates	2,343	2,349	2,508	2,588	2,718
	Total Minorities	127	130	144	177	205
	Minority	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%	6.8%	7.5%
	Black	.7%	.7%	.6%	1.0%	1.4%
	Native American	.5%	.6%	.6%	.7%	.7%
	Asian	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%
	Hispanic	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%
	Non-Resident Alien	15.5%	18.6%	17.0%	17.7%	17.4%
	White/Unknown	79.0%	75.9%	77.3%	75.5%	75.1%

Ethnicity of Graduates

Degree Level	Ethnicity	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93
Universities and Colleges						
Cert/Assoc	Total Graduates	262	258	262	285	246
	Total Minorities	15	26	23	20	22
	Minority	5.7%	10.1%	8.8%	7.0%	8.9%
	Black	0.0%	.4%	.8%	.7%	0.0%
	Native American	.8%	1.9%	0.0%	.4%	1.6%
	Asian	.4%	.4%	.4%	.4%	0.0%
	Hispanic	4.6%	7.4%	7.6%	5.6%	7.3%
	Non-Resident Alien	4.6%	5.4%	3.4%	3.2%	2.4%
	White/Unknown	89.7%	84.5%	87.8%	89.8%	88.6%
Bachelor	Total Graduates	6,331	6,633	6,622	6,946	7,462
	Total Minorities	693	787	809	836	921
	Minority	10.9%	11.9%	12.2%	12.0%	12.3%
	Black	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%
	Native American	.9%	1.0%	.9%	1.0%	1.1%
	Asian	2.1%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%
	Hispanic	6.0%	6.2%	6.6%	6.5%	7.1%
	Non-Resident Alien	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
	White/Unknown	87.8%	86.8%	86.5%	86.7%	86.3%
Graduate	Total Graduates	2,037	2,130	2,018	2,206	2,450
	Total Minorities	125	139	138	145	171
	Minority	6.1%	6.5%	6.8%	6.6%	7.0%
	Black	.9%	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
	Native American	.5%	.3%	.5%	.2%	.4%
	Asian	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%
	Hispanic	3.0%	3.8%	3.4%	2.9%	3.6%
	Non-Resident Alien	2.8%	3.7%	3.6%	4.4%	6.0%
	White/Unknown	91.1%	89.8%	89.6%	89.0%	87.1%
Specialized-Medical						
Bachelor	Total Graduates	160	198	215	275	254
	Total Minorities	18	19	21	29	51
	Minority	11.3%	9.6%	9.8%	10.5%	20.1%
	Black	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.8%
	Native American	.6%	1.0%	.9%	.4%	1.6%
	Asian	6.3%	3.0%	4.2%	3.3%	6.7%
	Hispanic	2.5%	3.5%	2.8%	5.1%	9.1%
	Non-Resident Alien	0.0%	.5%	.5%	1.1%	.4%
	White/Unknown	88.8%	89.9%	89.8%	88.4%	79.5%
Graduate	Total Graduates	395	405	403	481	494
	Total Minorities	31	27	37	43	58
	Minority	7.8%	6.7%	9.2%	8.9%	11.7%
	Black	.5%	.7%	1.7%	.6%	.4%
	Native American	.5%	.2%	.2%	.8%	.8%
	Asian	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%	3.1%	4.5%
	Hispanic	4.6%	3.2%	5.5%	4.4%	6.1%
	Non-Resident Alien	.5%	1.2%	1.5%	.4%	1.6%
	White/Unknown	91.6%	92.1%	89.3%	90.6%	86.6%

Ethnicity of Graduates

Degree Level	Ethnicity	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93
Community Colleges						
Cert/Assoc	Total Graduates	4,181	4,388	4,656	5,040	5,309
	Total Minorities	594	787	882	929	1,028
	Minority	14.2%	17.9%	18.9%	18.4%	19.4%
	Black	2.9%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	5.3%
	Native American	.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
	Asian	1.4%	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%
	Hispanic	9.0%	10.8%	12.1%	11.6%	10.8%
	Non-Resident Alien	3.2%	2.2%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%
	White/Unknown	82.6%	79.9%	79.1%	79.0%	78.0%
Local District Colleges						
Cert/Assoc	Total Graduates	1,303	1,415	1,397	1,547	1,539
	Total Minorities	79	88	109	114	141
	Minority	6.1%	6.2%	7.8%	7.4%	9.2%
	Black	1.6%	.5%	.3%	.4%	.6%
	Native American	.4%	.7%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%
	Asian	.2%	.3%	.4%	.6%	.6%
	Hispanic	3.8%	4.7%	5.7%	5.4%	6.5%
	Non-Resident Alien	.1%	.8%	1.0%	.3%	.4%
	White/Unknown	93.9%	93.0%	91.2%	92.3%	90.4%

SOURCE: SURDS Degrees Granted Files CCHE

Measure: **Availability of Student Financial Aid**

Explanation: National data for 1992-93 compares Colorado's expenditures on financial aid with that of other states.

Findings:

- Colorado state funding for the Colorado Student Grant Program, the Colorado Student Incentive Grant Program, the Colorado Part-Time Grant Program, and the Diversity Grant Program accounts for about 45% of all state aid in Colorado. This funding is below the national average (77%) of state grant aid for comprehensive undergraduate need-based grant programs.

- Colorado ranks 22nd in total expenditures for undergraduate need-based grants.

- Other undergraduate need-based aid ranks for Colorado are:

  - 20th on estimated grant dollars per resident population
  - 20th on estimated grant dollars per resident college-age population
  - 25th on estimated grant dollars to undergraduates per full-time undergraduate enrollment
  - 22nd on the proportion of full-time undergraduates receiving awards

- Of the 29 states that offer non-need-based aid to undergraduates, Colorado ranks 8th in total funding for this type of aid, including National Guard Tuition Assistance, Nursing Scholarships, and Undergraduate Merit Scholarships.

- Of the 16 states that offer state work-study programs, Colorado ranks 2nd in funding for these programs.

- When comparing trends in need-based grant dollars, Colorado is one of only ten states whose grant dollars have experienced "substantial and consistent" growth (i.e., their net changes in amounts awarded were greater and their award dollars grew at a faster rate than college costs).

SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs -- Annual Report, 1992-93.

The following table displays the distribution of Colorado financial aid awards, by aid category, for 1989-90 through 1992-93.

- Overall, state aid grew by 31.7% from 1989-90 to 1992-93. The largest increases were in diversity awards, Native American tuition assistance, and work-study awards which grew by 247.7%, 53.4%, and 40.9%, respectively.

- The private school grant was not funded after FY 1990-91.

- In 1992-93, one-third of the total state awards was expended in the undergraduate need-based category ($12.9 million of $38.4 million).

Distribution of State Aid to Categories

	FY 1989-90	FY 1990-91	FY 1991-92	FY 1992-93	% Change 1989-90 to 1992-93
Undergraduate Need Based	$10,270,765	$11,247,482	$11,997,877	$12,940,640	26.0
Undergraduate Merit	7,155,197	8,092,453	8,203,813	8,223,060	14.9
Work Study	7,442,729	9,277,165	9,299,432	10,486,924	40.9
Graduate (Need & Merit)	1,897,782	2,196,389	2,147,852	2,199,127	15.9
Diversity	566,300	1,098,982	1,411,616	1,969,135	247.7
Native Amer. Tuition Assist.	1,214,089	1,280,812	1,607,093	1,862,001	53.4
Categorical Programs	533,843	657,181	239,248	243,498	-54.4
Private School Grant	100,000	100,000	0	0	-100.0
Part-Time Grant	...	...	495,925	498,263	...
Total	29,180,705	33,950,464	35,402,856	38,422,648	31.7

SOURCE: Institutional Financial Reports CCHE

The following table displays data on all financial aid awards from 1989-90 through 1999-93, comparing total awards (including federal awards and loans) with state aid.

- Total aid awarded increased by 32.9% from 1989-90 to 1992-93, with a higher percent increase (64.3%) at the state two-year public institutions.
- Total state aid increased by 31.2%, with a larger increase going to the "All Others" sector, which includes private institutions. Total state aid in 1992-93 ($37 million) accounted for only 7.3% of the total aid awarded in Colorado ($506 million).
- The total number of financial aid recipients increased by 13.9% from 1989-90 to 1992-93. The largest increase (26.1%) occurred at the two-year, public institutions.
- The total number of recipients of state aid awards increased by 20.2% from 1989-90 to 1992-93. The increase differed by institutional types, by 12.0% at public, four-year institutions, by 28.5% at public, two-year institutions, and by 53.7% at all other institutions.
- The average total award increased by 16.6% from 1989-90 to 1992-93 (from $3,933 to $4,588). In 1992-93, the average award at public, two-year institutions was about 37% of the average award at public, four-year institutions ($1,887 vs $5,104).
- The average size of state aid awards increased by 9.1% between 1989-90 and 1992-93. In 1992-93, state aid awards composed about 25% of total average awards at public, four-year institutions ($1,289 of $5,104) and about 55% of total average awards at public, two-year institutions ($1,039 of $1,887).

Financial Aid Awards[1]

	FY 1989-90	FY 1990-91	FY 1991-92	FY 1992-93	% Change FY 1989-90 to FY 1992-93
Total Aid Awarded	$380,732,351	$403,684,698	$468,231,289	$505,886,779	32.9
to 4-Yr Public	$225,373,511	$241,299,764	$278,914,068	$303,525,823	34.7
to 2-Yr Public	$34,562,590	$40,655,045	$49,139,950	$56,794,403	64.3
to All Others	$120,796,250	$121,729,889	$140,177,271	$145,566,553	20.5
State Aid	$28,072,093	$32,868,089	$34,194,990	$36,827,452	31.2
to 4-Yr Public	$20,596,810	$22,748,663	$23,169,679	$24,689,885	19.9
to 2-Yr Public	$5,111,650	$6,587,849	$7,105,266	$7,805,715	52.7
to All Others	$2,363,633	$3,531,577	$3,920,045	$4,331,852	83.3
Total Recipients	96,800	98,945	106,338	110,275	13.9
to 4-Yr Public	51,886	53,755	57,823	59,471	14.6
to 2-Yr Public	23,858	24,284	27,125	30,092	26.1
to All Others	21,056	20,906	21,390	20,712	-1.6
State Recipients	25,645	28,890	30,147	30,825	20.2
to 4-Yr Public	17,095	18,630	19,072	19,154	12.0
to 2-Yr Public	5,847	6,959	7,157	7,516	28.5
to All Others	2,703	3,301	3,918	4,155	53.7
Average $ per Award	$3,933	$4,080	$4,403	$4,588	16.6
to 4-Yr Public	$4,344	$4,489	$4,824	$5,104	17.5
to 2-Yr Public	$1,449	$1,674	$1,812	$1,887	30.3
to All Others	$5,737	$5,823	$6,553	$7,028	22.5
Average for State $	$1,095	$1,138	$1,134	$1,195	9.2
to 4-Yr Public	$1,205	$1,221	$1,215	$1,289	7.0
to 2-Yr Public	$874	$947	$993	$1,039	18.8
to All Others	$874	$1,070	$1,001	$1,043	19.3

SOURCE: SURDS Financial Aid Files CCHE

[1]Excludes National Guard Tuition Assistance and Native American Tuition Assistance; includes institutional match for work study.

Measure: **Faculty Diversity**

Explanation: The following table displays the number of full-time faculty and percentage distributions by racial/ethnic group and sex. Reported faculty include those whose primary responsibility is research.

Findings:

- Community Colleges have the most diverse faculty (13.2% minority and 45.7% female), in contrast to the Universities and Colleges (12.3% minority and 31.6% female), Specialized-Medical (10.5% minority and 45.8% female), Research Universities (8.6% minority and 21.6% female), and the Local District Colleges (4.3% minority and 39.4% female).

- All state system sectors increased diversity between fall 1988 and fall 1992. The public institutions minority full-time faculty percentage increased from 7.4% to 10.5%.

Full-Time Faculty Diversity

Ethnicity	Fall 88	Fall 89	Fall 90	Fall 91	Fall 92
Public Institution Total					
Total	5,908	6,051	6,365	6,805	7,038
Black	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%
Nat Amer	.4%	.4%	.5%	.5%	.6%
Asian	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	3.6%	4.1%
Hispanic	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%	3.4%	4.1%
White	92.6%	92.1%	91.5%	90.8%	89.5%
Male	72.1%	71.6%	70.0%	68.0%	67.0%
Female	27.9%	28.4%	30.0%	32.0%	33.0%
State System Summary					
Total	5,631	5,778	6,082	6,524	6,761
Black	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%
Nat Amer	.4%	.4%	.5%	.5%	.6%
Asian	2.8%	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%	4.2%
Hispanic	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%	3.4%	4.1%
White	92.5%	91.9%	91.3%	90.6%	89.3%
Male	72.4%	71.9%	70.3%	68.4%	67.3%
Female	27.6%	28.1%	29.7%	31.6%	32.7%
Research Universities					
Total	2,176	2,273	2,321	2,352	2,425
Black	.8%	1.0%	.9%	1.1%	1.3%
Nat Amer	.1%	.2%	.3%	.3%	.3%
Asian	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%
Hispanic	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%
White	93.6%	93.2%	92.6%	92.0%	91.4%
Male	81.8%	80.9%	79.4%	77.9%	78.4%
Female	18.2%	19.1%	20.6%	22.1%	21.6%

Full-Time Faculty Diversity

Ethnicity	Fall 88	Fall 89	Fall 90	Fall 91	Fall 92
Universities and Colleges					
Total	1,842	1,879	1,912	2,079	2,091
Black	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%
Nat Amer	.8%	.7%	.6%	.7%	.8%
Asian	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%
Hispanic	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.4%	5.8%
White	91.4%	90.8%	90.2%	89.4%	87.7%
Male	72.9%	72.2%	71.5%	69.1%	68.4%
Female	27.1%	27.8%	28.5%	30.9%	31.6%
Specialized-Medical					
Total	932	935	1,078	1,320	1,403
Black	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%
Nat Amer	.2%	.2%	.2%	.5%	.9%
Asian	2.3%	3.9%	4.3%	5.2%	6.2%
Hispanic	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%
White	94.0%	92.6%	92.8%	91.1%	89.5%
Male	57.4%	58.8%	57.1%	57.4%	54.2%
Female	42.6%	41.2%	42.9%	42.6%	45.8%
Community Colleges					
Total	681	691	771	773	842
Black	2.3%	2.5%	3.0%	3.1%	3.7%
Nat Amer	.9%	.7%	1.0%	.8%	.8%
Asian	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic	5.3%	5.9%	6.6%	6.3%	7.0%
White	90.2%	89.6%	88.1%	88.2%	86.8%
Male	61.8%	59.6%	58.5%	56.1%	54.3%
Female	38.2%	40.4%	41.5%	43.9%	45.7%
Local District Colleges					
Total	277	273	283	281	277
Black	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nat Amer	.7%	.7%	.7%	.4%	.4%
Asian	.7%	.7%	.7%	.4%	.4%
Hispanic	3.6%	2.6%	3.2%	2.8%	3.6%
White	94.9%	96.0%	95.4%	96.4%	95.7%
Male	65.7%	64.8%	62.2%	59.8%	60.6%
Female	34.3%	35.2%	37.8%	40.2%	39.4%

SOURCE: EEO-6 and CCHE Reports Submitted by the Institutions CCHE

Value: **Efficiency in the Delivery of Education**

Measure: **Student to Faculty Ratios**

Explanation: Student to faculty ratios indicate the level of faculty resources that support academic programs. The student faculty ratios used in the statewide budget formulas[1] were used to calculate the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) faculty to be funded, based on actual student enrollment by discipline and level. These ratios are compared in the table to the actual student faculty ratios reported by the institutions.

Findings:

- Statewide in 1992-93, actual student to faculty ratios were highest for freshmen and sophomores, averaging 20.4 to 1. The ratio for juniors and seniors was much lower at 15.8 to 1. Graduate I students had a ratio of 8.5 to 1, and graduate II the lowest student to faculty ratio, averaging 4.8 to 1.

- Comparing average 1992-93 freshman and sophomore ratios across sectors shows that Local District Colleges had the lowest average ratio (12.3 to 1). Community Colleges had an average ratio of 17.3 to 1. Research Universities were 26.5 to 1, and Universities and Colleges had an average ratio of 27.2 to 1.

- Comparing average 1992-93 junior and senior ratios across sectors shows that the ratios at Universities and Colleges, and Research Universities are nearly equal at 15.9 to 1 and 15.7 to 1, respectively.

- 1992-93 graduate I and II ratios shows that the ratios at Research Universities are below the formula, while the Universities and Colleges ratios were above the formula.

- When comparing actual student faculty ratios to formula generated ratios, the public institution average shows that actual ratios are higher at all levels except graduate II.

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[1]These ratios are based on national and state practice, and differ by student level and discipline. For example, the number of students per faculty is lower at the graduate level than for freshmen and sophomores, and some disciplines have higher ratios than others.

Student Faculty Ratios[1]

	Fiscal Year	Fresh./Soph.		Junior/Senior		Graduate I		Graduate II	
		Actual	Formula	Actual	Formula	Actual	Formula	Actual	Formula
Public Institution Total									
	1988/89	21.3	19.9	16.1	15.3	9.0	8.4	4.8	5.4
	1989/90	21.0	19.7	15.6	15.3	7.7	8.3	4.2	5.3
	1990/91	20.8	19.7	15.3	15.2	8.6	8.4	4.8	5.4
	1991/92	20.7	19.7	15.9	15.2	8.7	8.3	4.7	5.4
	1992/93	20.4	19.7	15.8	15.2	8.5	8.3	4.8	5.4
State System Summary									
	1988/89	22.6	19.9	16.1	15.3	9.0	8.4	4.8	5.4
	1989/90	23.2	19.9	15.6	15.3	7.7	8.3	4.2	5.3
	1990/91	22.9	19.8	15.3	15.2	8.6	8.4	4.8	5.4
	1991/92	22.6	19.9	15.9	15.2	8.7	8.3	4.7	5.4
	1992/93	22.1	19.8	15.8	15.2	8.5	8.3	4.8	5.4
Research Universities									
	1988/89	27.7	20.7	16.1	14.9	8.2	7.8	4.5	5.2
	1989/90	30.6	20.7	15.9	15.0	6.8	7.8	4.1	5.1
	1990/91	27.6	20.7	15.4	14.9	7.2	7.9	4.6	5.2
	1991/92	28.3	20.7	16.0	15.0	7.4	7.8	4.4	5.3
	1992/93	26.5	20.7	15.7	14.9	7.0	7.8	4.5	5.2
Universities and Colleges									
	1988/89	27.6	20.8	16.2	15.8	9.8	9.0	6.8	6.3
	1989/90	27.4	20.7	15.4	15.7	8.9	8.9	4.9	6.3
	1990/91	27.7	20.6	15.2	15.6	10.4	8.9	6.0	6.0
	1991/92	27.4	20.6	15.7	15.5	10.5	8.9	6.3	6.2
	1992/93	27.2	20.6	15.9	15.5	10.7	8.8	6.6	6.0
Community Colleges									
	1988/89	16.5	18.4						
	1989/90	16.9	18.4						
	1990/91	17.4	18.5						
	1991/92	17.1	18.7						
	1992/93	17.3	18.6						
Local District Colleges									
	1988/89	14.5	19.2						
	1989/90	11.8	18.8						
	1990/91	11.6	18.7						
	1991/92	12.3	18.6						
	1992/93	12.3	18.7						

SOURCE: Budget Request Documents CCHE

[1]Data by level are not available for the specialized-medical sector.

Value: **Adequate Resource for the Delivery of Education**

Measure: **Revenue per Student**

National Comparison:

Total revenue per student indicates the resources available to Colorado institutions as compared with institutions in other states.

Findings:

- Compared to other states, in 1992-93 Colorado ranked 35th in state general fund and tuition revenue per full-time equivalent student, about 6% less than the national average.

1992/93 General Fund and Tuition Revenue per FTE Student

Rank		State	Index
Current	Prior		
1	1	ALASKA	184.08
2	5	VERMONT	162.29
3	3	HAWAII	159.64
4	4	DELAWARE	153.05
5	6	CONNECTICUT	150.36
6	2	DIST COL	148.58
7	7	PENNSYLVANIA	133.94
8	8	NEW JERSEY	128.33
9	10	WYOMING	126.53
10	9	MICHIGAN	122.26
11	11	WISCONSIN	121.23
12	13	RHODE ISLAND	120.37
13	15	IOWA	120.35
14	12	NEW YORK	116.23
15	14	NEW HAMPSHIRE	112.66
16	32	MISSOURI	110.72
17	16	INDIANA	110.02
18	20	MINNESOTA	109.60
19	18	WASHINGTON	108.81
20	17	MAINE	106.83
21	27	MARYLAND	106.46
22	21	MASSACHUSETTS	106.05
23	26	OREGON	106.03
24	34	ARKANSAS	104.62
25	28	NORTH CAROLINA	104.62
26	23	NEW MEXICO	103.97
27	19	NEVADA	103.22
28	24	SOUTH CAROLINA	102.08
29	25	OHIO	101.64
		NATIONAL AVERAGE	100.00
30	29	FLORIDA	97.56
31	35	GEORGIA	96.61
32	33	VIRGINIA	95.98
33	39	ARIZONA	95.07
34	41	KANSAS	94.55
35	40	COLORADO	94.20
36	30	OKLAHOMA	94.14
37	22	NORTH DAKOTA	94.00
38	37	SOUTH DAKOTA	93.80
39	38	UTAH	91.61
40	44	TENNESSEE	90.68
41	31	IDAHO	88.98
42	43	MONTANA	87.81
43	45	ILLINOIS	86.92
44	48	ALABAMA	86.19
45	47	LOUISIANA	83.70
46	50	MISSISSIPPI	83.64
47	36	NEBRASKA	82.75
48	49	KENTUCKY	82.74
49	42	CALIFORNIA	81.99
50	46	TEXAS	81.94
51	51	WEST VIRGINIA	74.20

SOURCE: State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978 to 1993, Research Associates of Washington

Colorado Comparisons:

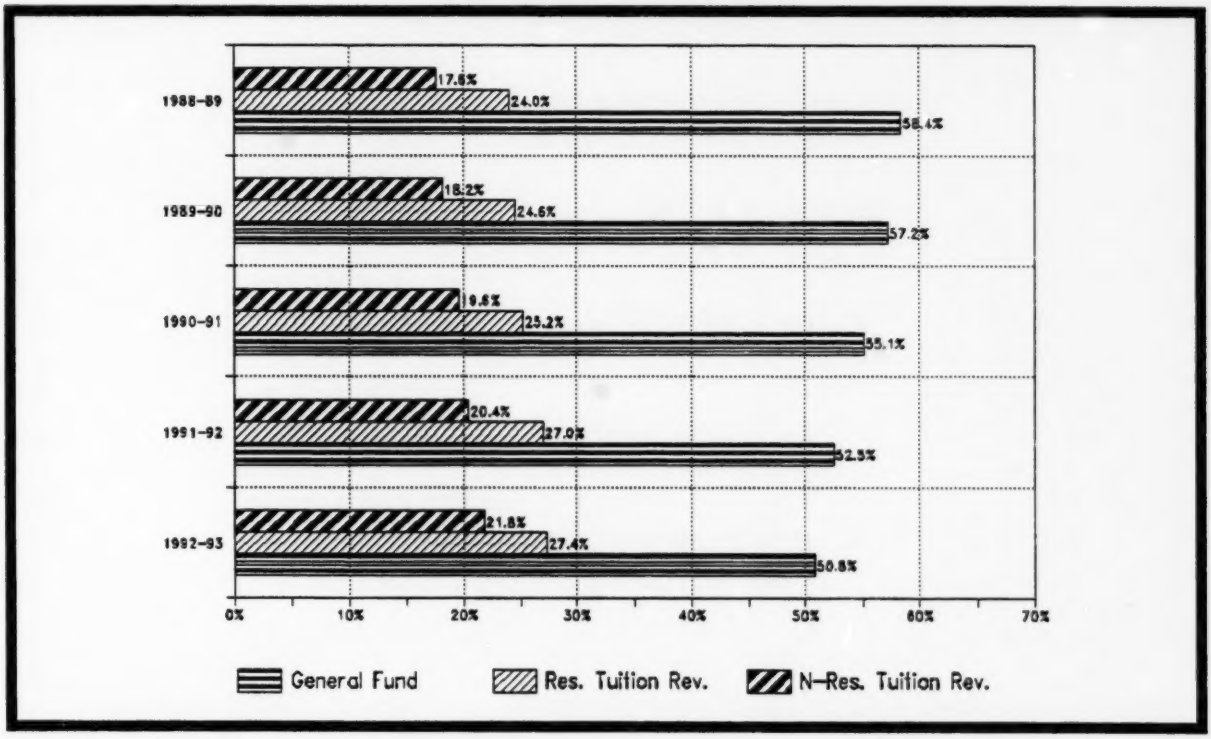
Revenue Distribution by Source:
The distribution of funding by revenue source for the public institution total is shown in the following figure.

Findings:

- The share of total revenue provided by the general fund decreased between 1988-89 and 1992-93, from 58.4% to 50.8%.

- The share provided by tuition, both in-state and out-of-state, has increased during this period. The in-state share increased from 24.0% to 27.4%, while the out-of-state share increased to 21.8% from 17.6%.

Colorado Public Institutions
Revenue Distribution by Source



Revenue Per Student:
Revenue per full-time equivalent student for the public institution total is shown in actual and inflation-adjusted dollars in the following two figures.

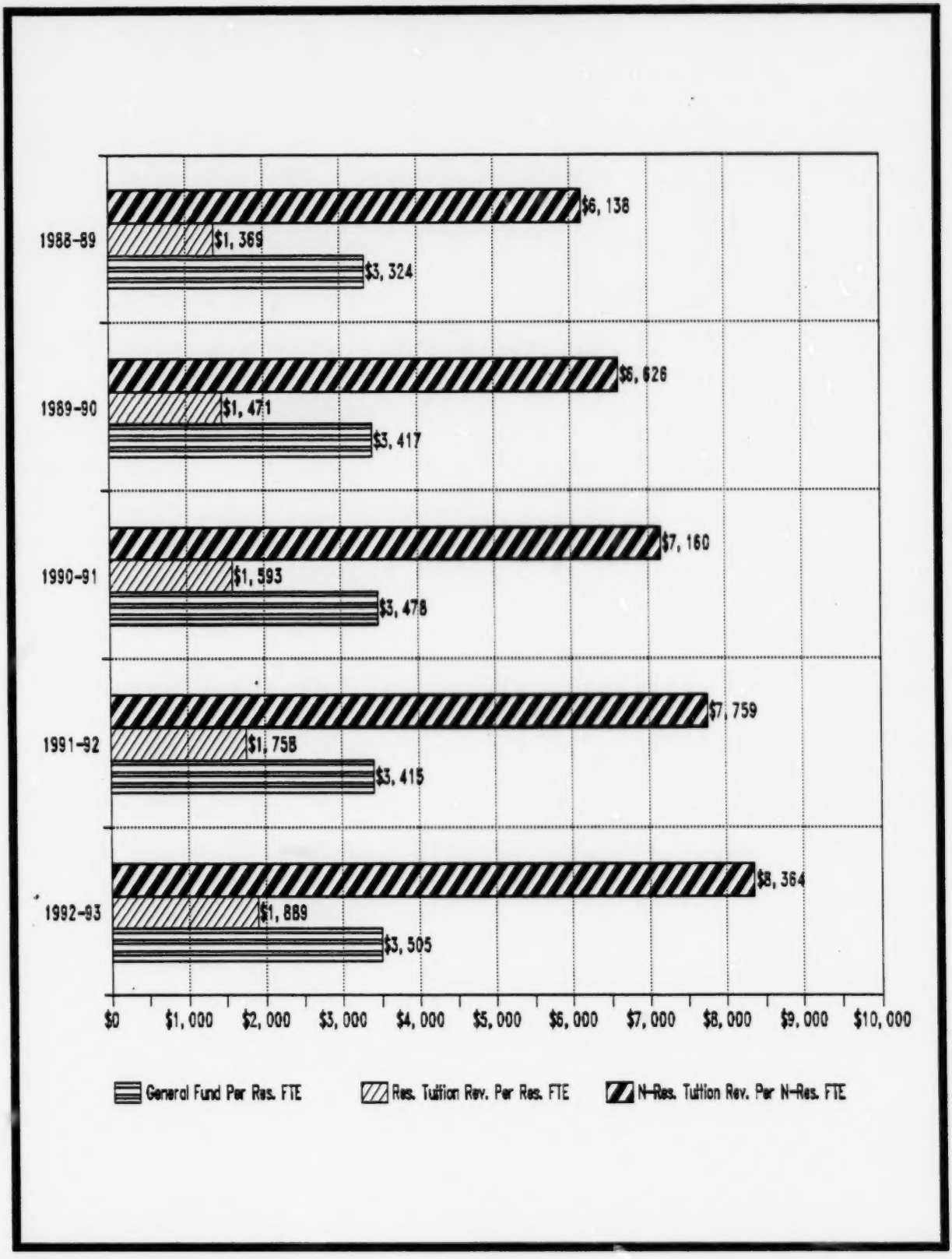
Findings:

- Since 1989-90, the general fund revenue per resident student has decreased in constant dollars.

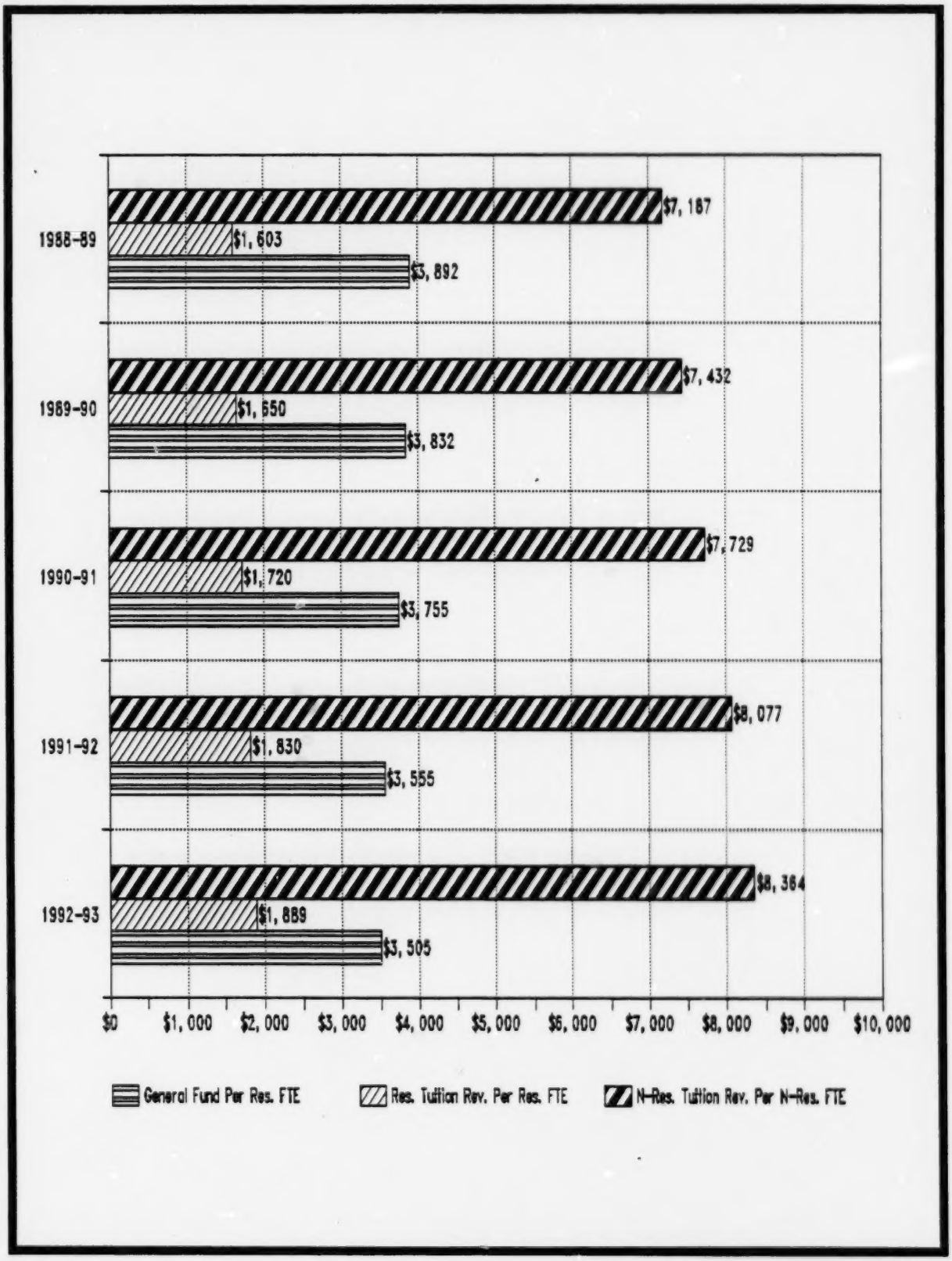
- Over the last five years, in-state tuition revenue per resident full-time equivalent student has increased $520 in actual dollars ($286 in constant dollars).

- Over the last five years, out-of-state tuition revenue per non-resident full-time equivalent student has increased $2,236 in actual dollars ($1,177 in constant dollars).

Revenue Per Full-Time Equivalent Student
(Actual Dollars)



Revenue Per Full-Time Equivalent Student
(1993 Dollars)



Revenue per Student:

Sustained financial commitment to instruction can be measured by annual changes in revenue per student. The relationship between students and available revenue is one measure of economic efficiency in higher education. The following table presents data, in inflation-adjusted dollars[1] and actual dollars, showing the total state general fund appropriations plus total tuition revenue per full-time equivalent student.

Findings:

- In inflation-adjusted dollars, total revenue per full-time equivalent student increased between 1988-89 and 1992-93 at the Local District Colleges (9.4%), Research Universities (6.8%), Universities and Colleges (4.4%), and the Community Colleges (1.0%).

- During that same period, the Specialized-Medical revenue per full-time equivalent student decreased 11.7%.

[1]Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Revenue per Student
(Total General Fund + Tuition) / (Total FTE Students)

	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	% Change '89 to '93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	4,895	5,133	5,380	5,551	5,847	19.5%
% Change:		4.9%	4.8%	3.2%	5.3%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	5,732	5,757	5,807	5,779	5,847	2.0%
% Change:		.4%	.9%	-.5%	1.2%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	5,118	5,348	5,596	5,787	6,095	19.1%
% Change:		4.5%	4.6%	3.4%	5.3%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	5,993	5,998	6,041	6,025	6,095	1.7%
% Change:		.1%	.7%	-.3%	1.2%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	6,099	6,471	6,825	7,128	7,629	25.1%
% Change:		6.1%	5.5%	4.4%	7.0%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	7,141	7,258	7,368	7,420	7,629	6.8%
% Change:		1.6%	1.5%	.7%	2.8%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	4,175	4,378	4,604	4,808	5,104	22.3%
% Change:		4.9%	5.2%	4.4%	6.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	4,889	4,911	4,970	5,005	5,104	4.4%
% Change:		.4%	1.2%	.7%	2.0%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	26,223	27,503	27,543	26,712	27,106	3.4%
% Change:		4.9%	.1%	-3.0%	1.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	30,707	30,847	29,734	27,807	27,106	-11.7%
% Change:		.5%	-3.6%	-6.5%	-2.5%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	3,041	3,155	3,344	3,453	3,597	18.3%
% Change:		3.8%	6.0%	3.3%	4.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	3,561	3,539	3,610	3,594	3,597	1.0%
% Change:		-.6%	2.0%	-.4%	.1%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	2,085	2,356	2,530	2,503	2,671	28.1%
% Change:		13.0%	7.4%	-1.1%	6.7%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	2,442	2,643	2,731	2,605	2,671	9.4%
% Change:		8.2%	3.3%	-4.6%	2.5%	

SOURCE: Institutional Budget Request Documents CCHE

State Appropriation per Resident Student

State appropriation per resident student indicates how much financial support the state provides to educate Coloradans. The following table presents data, in inflation-adjusted dollars[1] and actual dollars, showing the total state general fund appropriations per resident full-time equivalent student.

Findings:

- Statewide, general fund appropriations have not kept up with enrollment increases and inflation since 1988-89 (as indicated by the decrease in inflation-adjusted dollars since that year).

- In actual dollars, general fund per student increased between 1987-88 and 1991-92 at the Research Universities (8.5%), Universities and Colleges (9.9%), and Local District Colleges (11.1%). General fund revenue per student at Specialized-Medical and Community Colleges decreased during the same period by 1.7% and 0.3%, respectively.

[1]Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

General Fund Allocation per Student
(General Fund) / (Resident FTE Students)

	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	% Change '89 to '93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	3,324	3,417	3,478	3,415	3,505	5.5%
% Change:		2.8%	1.8%	-1.8%	2.7%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	3,892	3,832	3,755	3,555	3,505	-9.9%
% Change:		-1.5%	-2.0%	-5.3%	-1.4%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	3,484	3,572	3,632	3,573	3,666	5.2%
% Change:		2.5%	1.7%	-1.6%	2.6%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	4,080	4,006	3,921	3,719	3,666	-10.1%
% Change:		-1.8%	-2.1%	-5.1%	-1.4%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	3,911	4,054	4,126	4,061	4,245	8.5%
% Change:		3.6%	1.8%	-1.6%	4.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	4,580	4,547	4,454	4,228	4,245	-7.3%
% Change:		-.7%	-2.0%	-5.1%	.4%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	2,833	2,921	2,998	2,988	3,113	9.9%
% Change:		3.1%	2.7%	-.3%	4.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	3,317	3,276	3,236	3,111	3,113	-6.1%
% Change:		-1.2%	-1.2%	-3.9%	.1%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	26,386	27,388	27,420	25,863	25,949	-1.7%
% Change:		3.8%	.1%	-5.7%	.3%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	30,897	30,719	29,601	26,923	25,949	-16.0%
% Change:		-.6%	-3.6%	-9.0%	-3.6%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	2,189	2,214	2,277	2,203	2,181	-.3%
% Change:		1.2%	2.8%	-3.2%	-1.0%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	2,563	2,484	2,458	2,294	2,181	-14.9%
% Change:		-3.1%	-1.0%	-6.7%	-4.9%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	1,469	1,590	1,639	1,575	1,632	11.1%
% Change:		8.3%	3.1%	-3.9%	3.6%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	1,720	1,784	1,769	1,640	1,632	-5.1%
% Change:		3.7%	-.8%	-7.3%	-.5%	

SOURCE: Institutional Budget Request Documents CCHE

Tuition Income per Resident Full-Time Equivalent Student

Tuition income per resident full-time equivalent student indicates how much financial support resident students are providing to cover the cost of their education. The following table presents data, in inflation-adjusted dollars[1] and actual dollars, showing the total tuition income per resident full-time equivalent student.

Findings:

- Since 1988-89, tuition income per resident full-time equivalent student has increased 38.0%.
- After adjusting for inflation, the increase was almost 18% during the last five years.
- The largest increase occurred in the Local District College sector, up 38.4% in 1993 dollars.
- The smallest increase appears to have occurred in the Specialized-Medical sector. The change reflected, however, may be due to the transfer of the pharmacy school.

[1]Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Tuition Income Per Resident FTE Student
(Resident Tuition Income) / (Resident FTE Students)

	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	% Change '89 to '93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	1,369	1,471	1,593	1,758	1,889	38.0%
% Change:		7.5%	8.3%	10.3%	7.4%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	1,603	1,650	1,720	1,830	1,889	17.8%
% Change:		2.9%	4.2%	6.4%	3.2%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	1,438	1,535	1,661	1,838	1,971	37.1%
% Change:		6.8%	8.2%	10.7%	7.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	1,683	1,721	1,793	1,914	1,971	17.1%
% Change:		2.3%	4.2%	6.7%	3.0%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	1,833	1,968	2,112	2,295	2,458	34.1%
% Change:		7.4%	7.3%	8.6%	7.1%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	2,147	2,208	2,280	2,389	2,458	14.5%
% Change:		2.8%	3.3%	4.8%	2.9%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	1,383	1,484	1,613	1,804	1,935	39.9%
% Change:		7.3%	8.7%	11.9%	7.3%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	1,619	1,664	1,741	1,878	1,935	19.5%
% Change:		2.8%	4.6%	7.9%	3.0%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	3,547	3,775	4,017	4,203	4,307	21.4%
% Change:		6.4%	6.4%	4.6%	2.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	4,154	4,234	4,336	4,375	4,307	3.7%
% Change:		1.9%	2.4%	.9%	-1.6%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	855	937	1,052	1,207	1,347	57.5%
% Change:		9.5%	12.4%	14.7%	11.6%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	1,001	1,050	1,136	1,257	1,347	34.5%
% Change:		4.9%	8.1%	10.6%	7.2%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	575	720	786	824	932	62.1%
% Change:		25.2%	9.2%	4.9%	13.0%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	673	807	848	858	932	38.4%
% Change:		19.9%	5.1%	1.1%	8.6%	

SOURCE: Institutional Budget Request Documents CCHE

Tuition Income per Non-Resident Full-Time Equivalent Student

Tuition income per non-resident full-time equivalent student indicates how much financial support non-resident students are providing to cover the cost of their education. The following table presents data, in inflation-adjusted dollars[1] and actual dollars, showing the total tuition income per non-resident full-time equivalent student.

Findings:

- Since 1988-89, tuition income per non-resident full-time equivalent student has increased 36.3%.
- After adjusting for inflation, the increase has exceeded 16% during the last five years.
- The largest increase occurred in the Community College sector, up 35.7% in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- A decline appears to have occurred in the Specialized-Medical sector. This change, however, is most likely caused by the transfer of the pharmacy school.

[1]Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Tuition Income Per Non-Resident FTE Student
(Non-Resident Tuition Income) / (Non-Resident FTE Students)

	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	% Change '89 to '93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	6,138	6,626	7,160	7,759	8,364	36.3%
% Change:		7.9%	8.1%	8.4%	7.8%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	7,187	7,432	7,729	8,077	8,364	16.4%
% Change:		3.4%	4.0%	4.5%	3.6%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	6,264	6,748	7,265	7,870	8,519	36.0%
% Change:		7.7%	7.7%	8.3%	8.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	7,335	7,569	7,842	8,193	8,519	16.1%
% Change:		3.2%	3.6%	4.5%	4.0%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	7,016	7,619	8,248	9,062	9,847	40.4%
% Change:		8.6%	8.3%	9.9%	8.7%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	8,216	8,545	8,904	9,434	9,847	19.9%
% Change:		4.0%	4.2%	6.0%	4.4%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	3,690	4,084	4,538	4,962	5,607	51.9%
% Change:		10.7%	11.1%	9.4%	13.0%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	4,321	4,580	4,898	5,166	5,607	29.7%
% Change:		6.0%	6.9%	5.5%	8.5%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	13,249	14,352	14,108	14,360	15,371	16.0%
% Change:		8.3%	-1.7%	1.8%	7.0%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	15,514	16,097	15,230	14,948	15,371	-.9%
% Change:		3.8%	-5.4%	-1.8%	2.8%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	2,984	3,248	3,640	4,267	4,743	58.9%
% Change:		8.8%	12.0%	17.2%	11.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	3,495	3,644	3,929	4,442	4,743	35.7%
% Change:		4.3%	7.8%	13.1%	6.8%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	2,666	3,025	3,992	4,108	4,032	51.3%
% Change:		13.5%	32.0%	2.9%	-1.9%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	3,121	3,393	4,310	4,277	4,032	29.2%
% Change:		8.7%	27.0%	-.8%	-5.7%	

SOURCE: Institutional Budget Request Documents CCHE

Measure: **State Financial Aid Per Resident Full-Time Equivalent**

Explanation: Additional resources available to students provided by legislature.

Findings:

- Since 1988-89, state financial aid per resident student increased 24.0%, from $224 to $277.
- The increase in financial aid over the last five years in inflation-adjusted dollars is 5.9%.
- In inflation-adjusted dollars, the Research Universities sector experienced a drop in state financial aid dollars per student, declining 2.8%. The increases in the other sectors ranged from 9.8% at the Universities and Colleges to 21.2% at the Community Colleges.

State Financial Aid per Student
(State Financial Aid) / (Resident FTE Students)

	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	% Change 89 to 93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	224	225	253	262	277	24.0%
% Change:		.8%	12.1%	3.5%	6.0%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	262	253	273	272	277	5.9%
% Change:		-3.5%	7.9%	-.1%	1.8%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	233	234	261	271	288	23.4%
% Change:		.5%	11.5%	3.9%	5.9%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	273	263	282	283	288	5.4%
% Change:		-3.7%	7.3%	.2%	1.8%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	271	271	293	291	308	13.8%
% Change:		.2%	7.9%	-.5%	5.8%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	317	304	316	303	308	-2.8%
% Change:		-4.0%	3.9%	-4.0%	1.6%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	259	263	291	310	333	28.5%
% Change:		1.7%	10.4%	6.7%	7.3%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	303	295	314	323	333	9.8%
% Change:		-2.6%	6.2%	2.9%	3.0%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	225	248	306	286	312	38.6%
% Change:		10.1%	23.7%	-6.6%	8.9%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	264	278	331	298	312	18.3%
% Change:		5.4%	19.1%	-9.9%	4.6%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	142	144	179	192	202	41.9%
% Change:		1.5%	23.9%	7.3%	5.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	166	162	193	199	202	21.2%
% Change:		-2.8%	19.2%	3.5%	1.1%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	117	122	152	148	159	36.5%
% Change:		4.8%	24.1%	-2.4%	7.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	137	137	164	154	159	16.6%
% Change:		.4%	19.5%	-5.9%	3.2%	

SOURCE: Financial Aid Allocation Documents CCHE

Measure: **Alumni and Private Contributions**

Explanation: Alumni and private contributions indicate the level of financial support that institutions receive from sources other than state general fund and students.

Findings:

- Over $66 million were contributed in FY 1992-93.
- Contributions tend to vary from year to year because of the effects of special purpose fundraising activities. Contributions have declined, however, since 1990-91.

Alumni and Private Giving
(data in millions)

	FY 1988-89	FY 1989-90	FY 1990-91	FY 1991-92	FY 1992-93
Public Institution Total	50.981	67.699	74.631	71.287	66.692
State System Summary	50.646	67.245	74.406	71.101	66.315
Research Universities	31.997	43.432	47.852	45.197	44.725
Universities and Colleges	6.070	12.499	9.470	13.095	8.911
Specialized-Medical	11.427	9.893	16.433	11.717	12.399
Community Colleges	1.153	1.421	.650	1.092	.280
Local District Colleges	.335	.454	.226	.186	.377

SOURCE: Data provided by the governing boards. CCHE

RECENT TRENDS

The following section includes summary data on headcount and full-time equivalent enrollment, degrees granted, state appropriations, tuition revenue, and state financial aid appropriations for the last five years. This data is provided as a context for the preceding ScoreCard measures.

Fall Headcount Student Enrollment

Fall headcount enrollment is a common measure of higher education activity. The following table provides headcount enrollment data for fall 1988 through fall 1992.

- Fall headcount enrollment increased dramatically over the last five years, from 145,765 Colorado resident (in-state) students in fall 1988, to 168,479 in fall 1992, an increase of 15.6%. Much of this increase was at the Community Colleges, which increased in-state enrollment by 34.6%, from 37,585 to 50,593. Part of the increase in the Specialized-Medical group is the result of the pharmacy program transfer from the University of Colorado at Boulder to the University of Colorado - Health Sciences Center.

- Resident (in-state) student enrollment increases at the Local District Colleges, Research Universities, and Universities and Colleges were 23.6%, 5.9%, and 5.1%, respectively.

- The number of non-resident (out-of-state) headcount students increased by 37.3%, from 20,003 to 27,473. While most out-of-state students are enrolled in the Research Universities, out-of-state enrollment increased in all sectors.

- The number of resident (in-state) students entering college for the first time ("1st-time Freshmen") peaked in fall 1989 at 26,148, and decreased to a level of 21,698 in fall 1992.

- The number of non-resident (out-of-state) students entering college for the first time ("1st-time Freshmen") reached 6,383 in fall 1992, 49.2% above fall 1988 levels.

- The number of all other undergraduates, both in-state and out-of-state, increased each fall since 1988. The largest increase was in the out-of-state group, currently 36.1% above fall 1988 levels.

- The fall 1992 number of in-state graduate students is 12.8% above fall 1988 levels.

- The fall 1992 number of out-of-state graduate students is 26.6% above fall 1988 levels.

Fall Headcount Enrollment

	Fall 88	Fall 89	Fall 90	Fall 91	Fall 92	% Change 88 to 92
Public Institution Total						
In-State	145,765	156,660	162,447	167,517	168,479	15.6%
1st-Time Freshmen	23,493	26,148	24,030	21,686	21,698	-7.6%
All Other Undergr	106,847	114,296	121,812	128,518	129,380	21.1%
All Grad. Student	15,425	16,216	16,605	17,313	17,401	12.8%
Out-of-State	20,003	21,596	24,527	25,296	27,473	37.3%
1st-Time Freshmen	4,278	4,638	5,302	5,138	6,383	49.2%
All Other Undergr	12,391	13,416	15,251	16,050	16,869	36.1%
All Grad. Student	3,334	3,542	3,974	4,108	4,221	26.6%
State System Summary						
In-State	127,096	135,873	140,290	144,028	145,398	14.4%
1st-Time Freshmen	21,672	24,520	22,252	19,880	19,843	-8.4%
All Other Undergr	89,999	95,137	101,433	106,835	108,154	20.2%
All Grad. Student	15,425	16,216	16,605	17,313	17,401	12.8%
Out-of-State	19,020	20,943	23,025	23,864	25,853	35.9%
1st-Time Freshmen	3,952	4,552	5,012	4,852	6,033	52.7%
All Other Undergr	11,734	12,849	14,039	14,904	15,599	32.9%
All Grad. Student	3,334	3,542	3,974	4,108	4,221	26.6%
Research Universities						
In-State	33,522	34,138	34,656	35,735	35,499	5.9%
1st-Time Freshmen	4,580	4,314	3,771	3,889	3,575	-21.9%
All Other Undergr	23,194	23,676	24,486	24,907	24,851	7.1%
All Grad. Student	5,748	6,148	6,399	6,939	7,073	23.1%
Out-of-State	12,979	13,142	14,113	14,035	14,484	11.6%
1st-Time Freshmen	2,443	2,349	2,480	2,164	2,740	12.2%
All Other Undergr	7,828	8,052	8,631	8,822	8,677	10.8%
All Grad. Student	2,708	2,741	3,002	3,049	3,067	13.3%
Universities and Colleges						
In-State	54,562	56,408	57,279	57,923	57,330	5.1%
1st-Time Freshmen	7,138	7,245	7,033	6,744	6,575	-7.9%
All Other Undergr	38,818	40,208	41,235	42,121	41,784	7.6%
All Grad. Student	8,606	8,955	9,011	9,058	8,971	4.2%
Out-of-State	3,850	4,367	4,999	5,279	5,814	51.0%
1st-Time Freshmen	882	941	1,110	1,130	1,207	36.8%
All Other Undergr	2,456	2,754	3,116	3,318	3,658	48.9%
All Grad. Student	512	672	773	831	949	85.4%

Fall Headcount Enrollment

	Fall 88	Fall 89	Fall 90	Fall 91	Fall 92	% Change 88 to 92
Specialized-Medical						
In-State	1,427	1,527	1,582	1,905	1,976	38.5%
All Other Undergr	356	414	387	589	619	73.9%
All Grad. Student	1,071	1,113	1,195	1,316	1,357	26.7%
Out-of-State	128	148	208	270	262	104.7%
All Other Undergr	14	19	9	42	57	307.1%
All Grad. Student	114	129	199	228	205	79.8%
Community Colleges						
In-State	37,585	43,800	46,773	48,465	50,593	34.6%
1st-Time Freshmen	9,954	12,961	11,448	9,247	9,693	-2.6%
All Other Undergr	27,631	30,839	35,325	39,218	40,900	48.0%
Out-of-State	2,063	3,286	3,705	4,280	5,293	156.6%
1st-Time Freshmen	627	1,262	1,422	1,558	2,086	232.7%
All Other Undergr	1,436	2,024	2,283	2,722	3,207	123.3%
Local District Colleges						
In-State	18,669	20,787	22,157	23,489	23,081	23.6%
1st-Time Freshmen	1,821	1,628	1,778	1,806	1,855	1.9%
All Other Undergr	16,848	19,159	20,379	21,683	21,226	26.0%
Out-of-State	983	653	1,502	1,432	1,620	64.8%
1st-Time Freshmen	326	86	290	286	350	7.4%
All Other Undergr	657	567	1,212	1,146	1,270	93.3%

SOURCE: SURDS Enrollment Files CCHE

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student Enrollment

Full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment is a measure of the course loads taken by all students. The following table displays the total full-time equivalent student enrollment over the last five fiscal years.

- Full-time equivalent student enrollment increased by 9.7% over the last five years, from 107,833 Colorado resident (in-state) full-time equivalent students in FY 1988-89, to 118,301 full-time equivalent students in FY 1992-93.

- Much of the full-time equivalent student increase was at the Community Colleges, which grew by 28.5%, from 23,783 to 30,563 in-state full-time equivalent students.

- The full-time equivalent increase at the Specialized-Medical, Local District Colleges, Universities and Colleges and Research Universities was less dramatic. Over the last five years, enrollment in those sectors increased 16.3%, 8.9%, 3.7%, 3.3%, respectively.

- The number of non-resident (out-of-state) full-time equivalent students increased by 21.2% from 17,583 to 21,308.

- Most out-of-state full-time equivalent students are at the Research Universities, which enrolled 61% of (13,062 of 21,308) out-of-state full-time equivalent students in FY 1991-92.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student Enrollment

Tuition Status	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	% Change 89 to 93
Public Institution Total						
In-State	107,833	111,977	114,343	117,077	118,301	9.7%
% Change:		3.8%	2.1%	2.4%	1.0%	
Out-of-State	17,583	18,405	19,784	20,059	21,308	21.2%
% Change:		4.7%	7.5%	1.4%	6.2%	
State System Summary						
In-State	99,240	103,219	105,503	107,803	108,947	9.8%
% Change:		4.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.1%	
Out-of-State	16,965	17,801	19,149	19,463	20,573	21.3%
% Change:		4.9%	7.6%	1.6%	5.7%	
Research Universities						
In-State	30,315	30,731	31,117	31,695	31,303	3.3%
% Change:		1.4%	1.3%	1.9%	-1.2%	
Out-of-State	11,712	12,026	12,826	12,650	13,062	11.5%
% Change:		2.7%	6.7%	-1.4%	3.3%	
Universities and Colleges						
In-State	43,136	44,097	44,491	44,886	44,748	3.7%
% Change:		2.2%	.9%	.9%	-.3%	
Out-of-State	3,593	3,955	4,308	4,705	5,048	40.5%
% Change:		10.1%	8.9%	9.2%	7.3%	
Specialized-Medical						
In-State	2,007	2,083	2,124	2,263	2,334	16.3%
% Change:		3.8%	2.0%	6.6%	3.1%	
Out-of-State	574	580	616	615	627	9.1%
% Change:		1.0%	6.2%	-.2%	2.0%	
Community Colleges						
In-State	23,783	26,308	27,772	28,958	30,563	28.5%
% Change:		10.6%	5.6%	4.3%	5.5%	
Out-of-State	1,087	1,240	1,400	1,494	1,837	69.1%
% Change:		14.1%	12.9%	6.7%	23.0%	
Local District Colleges						
In-State	8,593	8,758	8,840	9,275	9,354	8.9%
% Change:		1.9%	.9%	4.9%	.9%	
Out-of-State	618	605	635	596	735	19.1%
% Change:		-2.1%	5.1%	-6.2%	23.4%	

SOURCE: Student Enrollment Reports CCHE

Degrees Granted

The number of degrees and certificates granted represents one of the most common measures of outcomes from higher education institutions. The following table provides summary data of the degrees and certificates granted for the last five years.

- Certificates, granted primarily by the Community and Local District Colleges, increased statewide by 39.1% between FY 1988-89 and FY 1992-93.
- Associate degrees, also granted primarily by the Community and Local District Colleges, increased statewide by 16.0%.
- Baccalaureate degrees increased by 19.4%. The highest percent increase, 58.7%, occurred in the Specialized-Medical sector.
- Master's degrees increased by 20.4% over the five years, with the highest increase at the Specialized-Medical sector (76.0%).
- The number of first professional degrees awarded have increased each year since 1988-89.
- Doctor's degrees, awarded primarily by the Research Universities, awarded in 1992-93 were 15.3% above FY 1988-89 levels. Doctor's degrees awarded by the Universities and Colleges, however, decreased by 8.5% (94 in 1988-89 compared to 86 in 1992-93).

Degrees Granted

Degree Level	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93	% Change 89 to 93
Public Institution Total						
Certificate	1,859	2,191	2,199	2,487	2,585	39.1%
Associate	3,887	3,870	4,116	4,385	4,509	16.0%
Bachelor's	13,292	14,126	14,189	14,870	15,877	19.4%
Master's	3,797	3,886	3,912	4,257	4,571	20.4%
First Prof.	417	419	425	441	444	6.5%
Doctor's	561	579	592	577	647	15.3%
State System Summary						
Certificate	1,529	1,702	1,758	1,844	1,965	28.5%
Associate	2,914	2,944	3,160	3,481	3,590	23.2%
Bachelor's	13,292	14,126	14,189	14,870	15,877	19.4%
Master's	3,797	3,886	3,912	4,257	4,571	20.4%
First Prof.	417	419	425	441	444	6.5%
Doctor's	561	579	592	577	647	15.3%
Research Universities						
Bachelor's	6,801	7,295	7,352	7,649	8,161	20.0%
Master's	1,750	1,749	1,867	1,955	2,024	15.7%
First Prof.	268	260	268	278	282	5.2%
Doctor's	447	464	496	482	528	18.1%
Universities and Colleges						
Certificate	61	64	46	65	57	-6.6%
Associate	201	194	216	220	189	-6.0%
Bachelor's	6,331	6,633	6,622	6,946	7,462	17.9%
Master's	1,943	2,030	1,939	2,142	2,364	21.7%
Doctor's	94	100	79	64	86	-8.5%
Specialized-Medical						
Bachelor's	160	198	215	275	254	58.7%
Master's	104	107	106	160	183	76.0%
First Prof.	149	159	157	163	162	8.7%
Doctor's	20	15	17	31	33	65.0%
Community Colleges						
Certificate	1,468	1,638	1,712	1,779	1,908	30.0%
Associate	2,713	2,750	2,944	3,261	3,401	25.4%
Local District Colleges						
Certificate	330	489	441	643	620	87.9%
Associate	973	926	956	904	919	-5.5%

SOURCE: SURDS Degrees Granted Files CCHE

State Appropriations

The following table presents data, in inflation-adjusted dollars[1] and actual dollars, showing the total state general fund appropriations to higher education.

Actual Dollars

- Statewide, appropriations increased 15.7% since 1988-89.
- State general fund appropriations to Community Colleges increased by 38.1%, compared to 21.0% for the Local District Colleges, 14.3% for the Specialized-Medical, 14.0% for the Universities and Colleges, and 12.1% for the Research Universities.

Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

- After adjusting for inflation, state appropriations decreased 1.2% since 1988-89.
- In 1992-93, the state appropriation increase to the Research Universities, Universities and Colleges, and Specialized-Medical sectors was less than inflation.

[1]Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

State Appropriations
(data in millions)

	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93	% Change '89 to '93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	358.4	382.6	397.7	399.8	414.7	15.7%
% Change:		6.8%	4.0%	.5%	3.7%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	419.7	429.1	429.3	416.2	414.7	-1.2%
% Change:		2.3%	.1%	-3.1%	-.4%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	345.8	368.7	383.2	385.2	399.4	15.5%
% Change:		6.6%	4.0%	.5%	3.7%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	404.9	413.5	413.7	401.0	399.4	-1.4%
% Change:		2.1%	.0%	-3.1%	-.4%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	118.6	124.6	128.4	128.7	132.9	12.1%
% Change:		5.1%	3.1%	.3%	3.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	138.8	139.7	138.6	134.0	132.9	-4.3%
% Change:		.6%	-.8%	-3.3%	-.8%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	122.2	128.8	133.4	134.1	139.3	14.0%
% Change:		5.4%	3.6%	.5%	3.9%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	143.1	144.5	144.0	139.6	139.3	-2.6%
% Change:		1.0%	-.3%	-3.0%	-.2%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	53.0	57.1	58.2	58.5	60.6	14.3%
% Change:		7.7%	2.1%	.5%	3.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	62.0	64.0	62.9	60.9	60.6	-2.4%
% Change:		3.2%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-.6%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	52.1	58.3	63.2	63.8	66.7	28.1%
% Change:		11.9%	8.5%	.9%	4.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	61.0	65.3	68.3	66.4	66.7	9.4%
% Change:		7.2%	4.5%	-2.7%	.4%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	12.6	13.9	14.5	14.6	15.3	21.0%
% Change:		10.3%	4.0%	.9%	4.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	14.8	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.3	3.3%
% Change:		5.7%	.1%	-2.7%	.4%	

SOURCE: Institutional Budget Request Documents CCHE

Resident Tuition Revenue

The following table presents data, in inflation-adjusted dollars[1] and actual dollars, showing the resident tuition revenue received by public higher education. Tuition revenue equals tuition rate multiplied by the number of students paying.

Actual Dollars

- Statewide, resident tuition revenue increased 51.4% since 1988-89.
- Resident tuition revenue at the Community and Local District Colleges increased by 102.4% and 76.5%, respectively. Resident tuition revenue increases in the Universities and Colleges, Specialized-Medical and Research Universities sectors were 45.2%, 41.2%, and 38.4%, respectively.

Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

- After adjusting for inflation, resident tuition revenue increased by 29.3% since 1988-89.
- Statewide resident tuition revenue has exceeded inflation since 1987-88.

[1]Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Resident Tuition Revenue
(data in millions)

	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93	% Change '89 to '93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	147.6	164.7	182.2	205.8	223.5	51.4%
% Change:		11.6%	10.6%	13.0%	8.6%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	172.9	184.8	196.7	214.3	223.5	29.3%
% Change:		6.9%	6.4%	9.0%	4.3%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	142.7	158.4	175.2	198.2	214.7	50.5%
% Change:		11.0%	10.6%	13.1%	8.4%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	167.1	177.7	189.2	206.3	214.7	28.5%
% Change:		6.4%	6.5%	9.1%	4.1%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	55.6	60.5	65.7	72.7	76.9	38.4%
% Change:		8.8%	8.7%	10.7%	5.8%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	65.1	67.8	71.0	75.7	76.9	18.2%
% Change:		4.3%	4.6%	6.7%	1.6%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	59.7	65.4	71.7	81.0	86.6	45.2%
% Change:		9.7%	9.6%	12.9%	6.9%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	69.8	73.4	77.4	84.3	86.6	24.0%
% Change:		5.1%	5.5%	8.8%	2.7%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	7.1	7.9	8.5	9.5	10.1	41.2%
% Change:		10.4%	8.5%	11.5%	5.7%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.9	10.1	20.5%
% Change:		5.8%	4.4%	7.5%	1.5%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	20.3	24.6	29.2	35.0	41.2	102.4%
% Change:		21.2%	18.6%	19.6%	17.7%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	23.8	27.6	31.5	36.4	41.2	72.9%
% Change:		16.1%	14.2%	15.4%	13.1%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	4.9	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.7	76.5%
% Change:		27.6%	10.2%	10.0%	14.0%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	5.8	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.7	50.7%
% Change:		22.2%	6.1%	6.1%	9.5%	

SOURCE: Institutional Budget Request Documents CCHE

Non-Resident Tuition Revenue

The following table presents data, in inflation-adjusted dollars[1] and actual dollars, showing the non-resident tuition revenue received by public higher education. Tuition revenue equals tuition rate multiplied by the number of students paying.

Actual Dollars

- Statewide, non-resident tuition revenue increased 65.1% since 1988-89.
- Non-resident tuition revenue at the Community Colleges increased by 168.7% since 1988-89. The lowest increase in non-resident tuition revenue occurred in the Specialized-Medical sector, up 26.6% during that period.

Inflation Adjusted Dollars

- After adjusting for inflation, non-resident tuition revenue increased by 41.0% since 1988-89.
- Statewide non-resident tuition revenue has exceeded inflation since 1988-89.

[1] Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Non-Resident Tuition Revenue
(data in millions)

	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93	% Change '89 to '93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	107.9	121.9	141.6	155.6	178.2	65.1%
% Change:		13.0%	16.2%	9.9%	14.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	126.4	136.8	152.9	162.0	178.2	41.0%
% Change:		8.2%	11.8%	6.0%	10.0%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	106.3	120.1	139.1	153.2	175.3	64.9%
% Change:		13.0%	15.8%	10.1%	14.4%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	124.4	134.7	150.2	159.5	175.3	40.8%
% Change:		8.3%	11.5%	6.2%	9.9%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	82.2	91.6	105.8	114.6	128.6	56.5%
% Change:		11.5%	15.5%	8.4%	12.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	96.2	102.8	114.2	119.3	128.6	33.7%
% Change:		6.8%	11.1%	4.5%	7.8%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	13.3	16.2	19.5	23.3	28.3	113.4%
% Change:		21.8%	21.0%	19.5%	21.2%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	15.5	18.1	21.1	24.3	28.3	82.3%
% Change:		16.7%	16.5%	15.2%	16.4%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	7.6	8.3	8.7	8.8	9.6	26.6%
% Change:		9.4%	4.4%	1.6%	9.1%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.6	8.1%
% Change:		4.8%	.4%	-2.0%	4.8%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	3.2	4.0	5.1	6.4	8.7	168.7%
% Change:		24.2%	26.5%	25.1%	36.7%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	3.8	4.5	5.5	6.6	8.7	129.4%
% Change:		18.9%	21.8%	20.6%	31.3%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.4	3.0	80.1%
% Change:		11.1%	38.7%	-3.4%	21.1%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	53.8%
% Change:		6.4%	33.5%	-6.9%	16.3%	

SOURCE: Institutional Budget Request Documents CCHE

State Financial Aid Appropriations

The following table presents data, in inflation-adjusted dollars[1] and actual dollars, showing the total state financial aid appropriations to higher education.

Actual Dollars

- Statewide, state financial aid appropriations have increased 36.0% since 1988-89.
- The largest increases occurred in the Community Colleges and Specialized-Medical sectors, 82.4% and 67.2%, respectively.

Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

- After adjusting for inflation, state financial aid appropriations increased 16.1% over the last five years.
- The Research Universities sector received the lowest percent increase during that period, up 0.4%.

[1] Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

State Financial Aid Appropriations
(data in millions)

	FY 88-89	FY 89-90	FY 90-91	FY 91-92	FY 92-93	% Change '89 to '93
Public Institution Total						
Actual $:	24.1	25.2	28.9	30.6	32.8	36.0%
% Change:		4.6%	14.4%	6.0%	7.1%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	28.3	28.3	31.2	31.9	32.8	16.1%
% Change:		.2%	10.1%	2.2%	2.9%	
State System Summary						
Actual $:	23.1	24.2	27.6	29.3	31.3	35.4%
% Change:		4.5%	14.0%	6.2%	7.1%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	27.1	27.1	29.7	30.5	31.3	15.7%
% Change:		.1%	9.7%	2.4%	2.8%	
Research Universities						
Actual $:	8.2	8.3	9.1	9.2	9.7	17.5%
% Change:		1.6%	9.3%	1.4%	4.5%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	9.6	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.7	.4%
% Change:		-2.7%	5.2%	-2.3%	.4%	
Universities and Colleges						
Actual $:	11.2	11.6	12.9	13.9	14.9	33.3%
% Change:		4.0%	11.3%	7.7%	6.9%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	13.1	13.0	14.0	14.5	14.9	13.9%
% Change:		-.4%	7.2%	3.8%	2.7%	
Specialized-Medical						
Actual $:	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	67.2%
% Change:		15.3%	27.2%	.7%	13.3%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	42.8%
% Change:		10.4%	22.4%	-2.9%	8.8%	
Community Colleges						
Actual $:	3.4	3.8	5.0	5.5	6.2	82.4%
% Change:		12.3%	30.8%	11.9%	11.0%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	4.0	4.3	5.4	5.8	6.2	55.8%
% Change:		7.5%	25.9%	7.9%	6.7%	
Local District Colleges						
Actual $:	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	48.6%
% Change:		6.9%	25.3%	2.4%	8.4%	
Constant CPI 1993 $:	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	26.9%
% Change:		2.4%	20.6%	-1.2%	4.1%	

SOURCE: Financial Aid Allocation Documents CCHE

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Sector Groupings

Data is reported for a public institution total, local district colleges, state system summary, and by four institutional sector groupings (under the state system summary):

(1) Research Universities -- Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State University, and University of Colorado at Boulder;

(2) Universities/Colleges -- Adams State College, Fort Lewis College, Mesa State College, Metropolitan State College of Denver, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, University of Colorado at Denver, University of Northern Colorado, University of Southern Colorado, and Western State College;

(3) Specialized Medical -- the Colorado State University Professional Veterinary Medicine and the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center;

(4) Community Colleges -- Arapahoe Community College, Community College of Aurora, Community College of Denver, Front Range Community College, Lamar Community College, Morgan Community College, Otero Junior College, Pikes Peak Community College, Pueblo Community College, Red Rocks Community College, and Trinidad State Junior College; and

(5) Local District Colleges -- Aims Community College, Colorado Mountain College, Colorado Northwestern Community College, and Northeastern Junior College.

Years of Data Reported

Multiple years of data are reported where possible. Most tables start with 1988-89 data and go through 1992-93. Some national comparison data is only available for limited years. All financial data is expressed in actual and inflation-adjusted (constant CPI 1993) dollars.

Definitions

Actual Dollars -- the dollars actually appropriated or spent in a given fiscal year.

ACT Test -- a test administered by the American College Testing Program, taken by many high school juniors and seniors and used as part of the admission process to many colleges and universities.

Associate Degree -- a degree that normally requires at least two but less than four years of full-time equivalent college work.

Asian -- a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Bachelor's Degree -- a degree that normally requires at least four but not more than five years of full-time equivalent college-level work.

Black -- a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa (except those of Hispanic origin).

Certificate -- an award given after the completion of an organized program of study at the postsecondary level of instruction, that may require from one to three years, but that is less than an associate degree.

Doctor's -- a degree that normally requires work at the graduate level that terminates in a Doctor's degree. The doctor's degree classification includes such degrees as Doctor of Education and the Ph.D. degree in any field.

First-Time Freshmen -- new enrolling students who have never previously attended a postsecondary institution.

First-professional -- a degree that normally requires completion of a program that meets all three of the following: (1) completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession; (2) at least two years of college work prior to entrance to the program; and (3) a total of at least six academic years of college work to complete the degree program, including prior required college work plus the length of the professional program itself.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student -- one FTE equals 30 credit hours; based on the general principle that a full-time student would take about 15 hours per semester and enroll for two semesters per academic year.

Headcount Student Enrollment -- students enrolled, regardless of the number of courses being taken.

Hispanic -- a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Inflation-Adjusted (1993) Dollars -- dollars appropriated or spent, expressed in terms of 1992-93 dollars, as deflated by the Denver-Boulder Consumer Price Index - Urban (CPI-U).

In-State -- students that meet statutory requirements for in-state tuition and state general fund support; typically, their tuition charges approximate about 25% of their full cost of instruction. .

Master's -- a degree that requires the successful completion of a program of study of at least the full-time-equivalent of one but not more than two academic years of work beyond the bachelor's degree.

Native American -- an American Indian or Alaskan Native, having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Non-Resident Alien -- a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely. Resident aliens, who are not citizens or nationals of the United States and who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, are reported in the appropriate racial/ethnic categories along with United States citizens.

Out-of-State -- students that don't meet statutory requirements for in-state tuition (for example, have lived in Colorado for less than one year) and who don't receive state general fund support; typically, their tuition charges equal or exceed their full cost of instruction.

SAT Test -- a test administered by the Educational Testing Service, taken by many high school juniors and seniors and used as part of the admission process to many colleges and universities.

SURDS -- Student Unit-Record Data System, institutional data reported to the Colorado Commission on Higher Education by the institutions since 1986, includes data on enrollment, applications, degrees granted, and financial aid.

White -- a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East (except those of Hispanic origin).

Data Sources

Budget Request Documents -- Each institution submits budget request documents in the fall that contain actual expenditure data for the previous year. These have served as the source for much of the financial data and for the student faculty ratios.

CDE High School Graduation Reports -- High school graduates by racial/ethnic status are from reports produced by the Colorado Department of Education.

Cohort Tracking System -- A database system, developed by the Commission, used to track groups of students (with a common statistical factor) across time and institutions using data from the Student Unit-Record Data System (SURDS).

CPA Candidate Performance on the Uniform CPA Examination, Annual Editions, National Association of State Boards of Accountancy.

EEO-6 Forms -- The Federal Office of Civil Rights collects data every other year on the racial/ethnic composition of employees in higher education. This data was used in reporting the sex and racial/ethnic composition of full-time faculty. For years that the EEO-6 is not reported, CCHE Summary Reports are distributed and collected to provide the same summary data.

GRE Undergraduate Institution Summary Statistics Report, 1988-89 through 1991-92.

Institutional Financial Reports, Colorado Public Higher Education Institutions

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Faculty Salary Data

National Council Licensure Examination for Practical Nurses Summary Reports, April and October, 1990, 1991, and 1992.

National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses Summary Reports, February and September, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993.

Statistical Information Bar Examination, July 1991, July 1992, and July 1993, State Board of Examiners

State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education, 1978 to 1993, Research Associates of Washington.

Student Enrollment Reports -- Reports submitted by institutions that report on the total number of FTE Students enrolled in the previous fiscal year.

SURDS -- Data is reported by institution from all four Student Unit-Record Data System (SURDS) files: Fall Enrollment, Undergraduate Applicant, Degrees Granted, and Financial Aid.

24th Annual Survey Report, 1992-93 Academic Year, National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP).